POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

133376

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1889. – 1892

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From

H. SCANNELL, ESQUIRE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police;

To

W. LEE-WARNER, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Poona, 31st May 1890.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police of the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, for the year 1889, together with the usual statements.

I regret the delay in forwarding my report. It is mainly due to the non-receipt of the correct figures for the Thána district until May 5th, 1890, as noted in my remarks on that district. Very little can be done towards compiling the report until the figures from all districts are complete.

2. In discussing the year's work I have, as directed by Government Resolution No. 6272 of the 19th November 1888, relied mainly on the new Supplementary Statement I. The printing of Statement A, Part I, separately for each district has, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 6674 of 13th December 1889, dealing with my last annual report, been discontinued; and, as also for Statement A, Part II, a consolidated statement for the whole Presidency has been compiled and printed. I beg most respectfully to point out that the preparation of Statement A, Part I, in addition to Supplementary Statement I, is an immense labour for the District Superintendents of Police. Certain points of likeness, combined with a complete difference of system, run through each statement; and it is most difficult to keep the two methods of calculation distinct in the district offices when the two returns are being simultaneously compiled. Upon the introduction of Supplementary Statement I the old Statement A, Part I, practically became obsolete. I have not once referred to it in drawing up this report; and I earnestly hope that the Police may not be called upon to submit the statement at all in their report for the current year.

3. The first point to be noticed in the returns is that undisposed of, or pending, cases, have been reduced from 6,181 to 3,304, or to an average of 143 for each district. This points to a very great improvement in the promptness and punctuality with which Police work is now disposed of. It is due to the rules for the submission to the Magistrates of a final report for every case within a definite time that were promulgated with Government Resolution No. 6272 of 19th November 1888, and to the quarterly returns showing the number of cases not punctually disposed of which was ordered in Government Resolution No. 3271 of 21st June 1889. The suggestion for both of these measures, I may observe, emanated from this office. The number of pending cases differs very much in the various districts. The greatest improvement is in Khándesh and Dhárwár, while Sátára and Thána, Shikárpur and Hyderabad show most unsatisfactory returns in spite of the frequent notice which has been taken by this office of the failure to comply with the orders. There is every reason to believe that the general average of pending cases at the close of this year will show a further substantial reduction. I have quoted the number of pending cases at the commencement of 1888 as 6,181. This does not correspond with the figure shown in column 10 of Supplementary Statement I for last year, which stands at 6,368. With regard to this I would invite attention to the instructions for filling up the form printed with Government Resolution No. 6272 of 13th November 1888, above referred to. In paragraph 7 of those instructions it is laid down that column 2 must coincide with column 10 of the previous year's statement, subject

to certain exceptions therein referred to. There have been a few such exceptions in a number of districts, and these when added together form a considerable total; and in Khándesh and Sholápur, as stated in my reviews on those districts, the figures given last year were not correct. The difference in the figures is thus accounted for.

4. In dealing with crime, Indian Penal Code cases have been treated separately throughout my report; and only real cognisable cases have been considered. With regard to this the following remark is needed: Supplementary Statement I shows in column 6 the total of real cognisable cases disposed of during the year. It was hoped (*vide* last sentence in paragraph 4 of last year's report) that the column would afford a basis of comparison regarding the fluctuations of crime in the various years. Such perhaps may be the case in future years, but at present owing to the large number of cases of 1888 disposed of in 1889 a comparison drawn upon these lines would not afford a just criterion of the real state of crime. I am not sure that it ever will do so with the accuracy that is desirable, for there must frequently be more or less divergency in the relative numbers of cases brought over from previous years. I therefore consider it a defect in the form that there is no column which shows at a glance the number of real cognisable cases reported during the year. In order to arrive at this number, I have throughout adopted the following plan. From column 3 which shows the number of cases reported to the Police, whether true or not, I have deducted the excluded cases in column 5, and to the residue I have added the number of cases in column 13 reported direct to the Magistrates; as the total amount of crime that occurs whether reported to the Police or the Magistracy must be considered in gauging the deterrent effect of the Police. The instructions in the Government Resolution on last year's report that in dealing with statistics of offences the methods adopted in the printed note circulated with Government Resolution No. 2837 of 28th May 1889 should be followed have been borne in mind, and the other directions attended to.

5. I am now in a position to compare the criminal statistics for 1888 and 1889. In paragraphs 7 and 8 of my report for last year I showed that offences under the Indian Penal Code had increased by 820, and I noted that considering the bad season experienced in many districts this was not more than might have been expected. The chief feature in the report was the increase in the more serious crimes of violence. In the year under report I am glad to state that the number of true Indian Penal Code cognisable cases reported has declined from 20,633 to 19,845. Serious crimes of violence, however, show a distinct increase. Though murders have gone down from 215 to 205, yet cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide have gone up in number from 95 to 114, thus showing a general increase in cases involving human life. Dacoities have risen from 110 to 123. This crime has practically been stamped out in Dhárwár, Belgaum and Kánara owing to the vigorous measures adopted in Dhárwár in 1888, referred to in my report on Dhárwár for this year; but the records for Khándesh and Poona cannot but cause grave anxiety. Out of the total number of true cases of dacoity, 123 in all, 111 were cases that were really worthy to be classed as such. The remainder only technically come under the definition of dacoity. Of the 111 cases Sind is responsible for 9, the Northern Division for 20, the Central Division for 71, and the Southern Division for 11. In the Central Division 32 took place in Khándesh and 22 in Poona. Robberies have increased from 245 to 296. As regards thefts the figures show an increase, but this rather nominal than real. I discovered that under theft some Superintendents only included cases of theft as defined in section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, while others included cases committed in connection with house-breaking and other offences. I considered that all such cases should be shown, and the figures were in a number of districts altered. A very accurate comparison then with last year is not attainable. But by taking the various classes an approximately correct basis of comparison under this head is afforded. In Class I, or offences against the State and public tranquillity, there is a decrease from 609 to 514; in Class II, or serious offences against the person, there is a decrease from 1,826 to 1,759; in Class III, or serious offences against person and property or property only, including dacoity and robbery, there is an increase

from 4,267 to 4,665; in Class IV, or minor offences against the person, there is a decrease from 248 to 235; and in Class V, or minor offences against property, which include theft, there is a decrease from 13,683 to 12,672. From these figures the following results may be deduced. Over the general population, judging by the diminution in the number of cases in Class V, the deterrent effect of the Police is rather increasing than otherwise; but over crime by organised professionals, including dacoits and others who openly defy the law, they are to some extent losing touch.

The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of crime for 1887, 1888 and 1889 under each class and heading for each Division and the Presidency as a whole. The figures for 1887 are prepared from the old Statement A, Part I:—

Offences.	Sind.			Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Murders	40	50	42	41	48	42	51	64	63	28	53	58	160	215	205
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	21	17	22	31	39	51	27	18	25	18	21	16	97	96	114
Dacoities	2	2	11	16	33	29	37	47	75	17	28	8	72	110	123
Robberies	46	48	44	86	90	98	69	70	123	35	37	31	236	245	296
Thefts, including cattle thefts	3,468	4,161	4,414	2,156	3,442	3,477	2,807	3,084	3,812	1,717	1,628	1,448	10,146	12,355	13,151
Receiving stolen property ...	304	328	218	243	340	262	180	148	127	85	55	74	812	871	681
Abetments	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Class I	242	198	179	115	146	124	106	157	157	93	108	54	556	609	514
Do. II	433	430	356	471	607	600	455	454	496	346	335	307	1,705	1,826	1,759
Do. III	1,366	1,264	1,138	1,247	1,356	1,443	1,189	1,151	1,603	453	496	481	4,255	4,267	4,665
Do. IV	41	31	18	85	57	41	160	117	129	66	43	47	352	248	235
Do. V	4,419	4,322	4,389	2,741	3,505	3,012	4,002	3,856	3,619	2,268	2,000	1,652	13,430	13,683	12,672
Total I. P. C. Cases ...	6,501	6,245	6,080	4,660	5,671	5,220	5,912	5,735	6,004	3,226	2,982	2,541	20,299	20,633	19,845
Class VI...	1,772	2,136	2,317	3,205	3,384	3,457	4,703	5,228	2,752	1,426	1,238	1,093	11,106	11,986	9,619
Grand Total ...	8,273	8,381	8,397	7,865	9,055	8,677	10,615	10,963	8,756	4,652	4,220	3,634	31,405	32,619	29,464

7. As regards cases under other laws, Government Resolution No. 4166 of 7th August 1889 directed that a large number of cases in Class VI, which had been considered cognisable, were to be considered non-cognisable; and no true basis of comparison between this year and last is available. There has been, however, as I can see by the reports of the District Superintendents of Police, a considerable increase of these cases reported. This would point generally to additional activity on the part of the Police rather than to a real increase of criminality.

8. Having given the actual fluctuations in crime as nearly as may be, I will now proceed to discuss the success of the Police in dealing with offences; and for this I take Police cases only. In the first place I would call attention to the remark at the close of paragraph 4 of the report for last year, that as for the first time pending cases, which are for the most part undetected, were to be systematically brought over from the previous year to 1889, it was to be expected that the percentages for 1889 would be much lower than for 1888. This consideration chiefly affects the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of, and the property tests. The prognostications referred to have proved correct. Under Indian Penal Code cases the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has fallen from 51·7 to 42·23. How far this result is entirely due to the reasons above mentioned is hard to say with accuracy; but a reference to the exact number of cases disposed of will throw some light on the matter. Apart from the number of pending cases brought over, the number of cases, true or false, reported has risen from 31,056 to 33,157, and the total number for disposal from 35,437 to 39,338. Of these 14,902 were disposed of by final reports as "excluded" in 1889, as compared with 12,152 in 1888. This indicates a considerable amount of hard work accomplished, as it is often just as much trouble to investigate a false case as a true one. Special attention is due to the increase in excluded cases. Orders are now only passed by First Class Magistrates, and as their discretion can hardly be doubted, it follows that the complaints formerly made about the Police getting cases "struck off" without proper grounds by Second Class Magistrates were not based upon sufficient grounds. Taking the real cognisable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of in 1888 and 1889, the number has risen from 16,917 to 21,132, while, as shown before, pending cases have sunk from 6,181 to 3,304. Thus the working off of past arrears,

and making up for previous shortcomings has cost the Police an immensity of time and trouble. This in a year or so will be reduced to a minimum. The number of cases decided by trial in 1889 was 11,435 as compared with 12,049 for 1888. Taking the actual number of true Police cases that occurred in each year, *viz.* 18,255 for 1888 and 18,805 for 1889, this shows a slight falling off in the percentage of cases sent up for trial—a result that cannot be looked upon with gratification. To ascribe this to any general cause for the Presidency as a whole is hardly practicable, except that it is undoubtedly true that the Police have been greatly hampered by the disposal of arrears of work. The falling off is due to only a few districts; and the reasons for this have been discussed as fully as possible under each of them. But great credit is due to the Police generally for the fact that though a less number of cases have been decided by trial, the number of convictions has increased from 8,762 to 8,925. The number of true cases recorded as disposed of without being brought to trial has greatly increased; but this is chiefly due to the unfortunate amount of arrears from 1888 disposed of in 1889. Thus as far as I can come to any conclusion regarding the Presidency in general, I am of opinion that the falling off from 51·7 to 42·23 in the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of is almost if not entirely nominal; and that whatever actual falling off there may be, it is more than compensated by the excellent work that has been accomplished in working off arrears and putting investigation generally on a systematic and business-like footing.

9. Taking the percentages as they are, it will be observed that while those under murder and culpable homicide cases show a slight decrease, those under dacoity and robbery have gone down from 42 and 47 to 18 and 33 respectively. This undoubtedly points to a marked and growing inability of the Police to deal with serious crimes of violence. On the other hand, the percentage under Class V has gone up from 51 to 80. This confirms the conclusion at which I arrived at the close of paragraph 5.

10. Turning to the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial, which are not appreciably affected by the disposal of pending cases, a great improvement is at once visible, the figure having gone up from 72 to 78. There is a decrease from 41 to 35 under Class IV, but an increase from 76 to 82 under Class V. The percentages relating to persons have improved from 53 and 60 to 56 and 60·37 respectively, the fluctuations under the various classes calling for no special remark. These figures point to satisfactory work.

11. Under Indian Penal Code cases, the number of persons arrested by the Police stands at 24,006 as compared with 23,942 last year. In that year no less than 2,522 of the persons were released without being brought to trial, but in the year under report only 1,693 were released in this way. This points to a very satisfactory increase of care and discretion as regards making arrests. The following table shows that there has been marked improvement in this matter extending over many years:—

Persons released without coming before a Magistrate.

1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1884.	1885.	1886.
7,715	7,999	10,575	8,777	9,903	3,437	3,171	2,119

The number of persons convicted of murder has risen from 136 to 165, of attempts and culpable homicide cases from 57 to 93, of dacoities from 105 to 109, and the number convicted of robbery has risen from 169 to 194. Under Class III convictions have risen from 1,781 to 2,173. There is an absolute accuracy attainable in connection with persons, which, owing to the various methods of classification, can hardly be expected with regard to cases. It is gratifying to see that in the test upon which greatest reliance can be placed there is such marked improvement.

12. With reference to paragraph 13 of last year's report 7,465 persons were arrested by the Magistrates direct and of these only 1,702 were convicted or 22·79 per cent. This is an improvement on last year, when only 13 per cent. were convicted; but the percentage of convictions is extremely small as compared with that obtained by the Police and points to issue of process without due examination of the complainant. Such procedure may save trouble at the time, but it only causes unnecessary labour subsequently in the trying of a case which, had the complainant been properly examined, need not have been tried at all. It is to this cursory method that is too often adopted that I attribute the heavy work imposed upon the Police in serving an extraordinary number of summons and warrants every year, a great proportion of which are absolutely unnecessary.

13. The figures relating to property show less satisfactory results than those relating to persons and cases. These figures owing to the loose statements made by complainants can never be more than approximately correct; but in the present instances an accurate comparison between the statements for this year and last is almost impossible to make on account of the large number of pending cases brought over from last year. The amount stated to have been stolen has nominally increased from Rs. 7,34,025 to Rs. 9,56,855, while the amount recovered has shrunk from Rs. 4,18,923 to Rs. 3,99,769, the percentage going down from 57 to 42 per cent. Property was stolen in 14,066 cases as compared with 12,503 in 1888, and recovered in 9,143 cases as compared with 9,873 in 1888, the percentage going down from 79 to 65. The amount alleged to be stolen in pending cases has been reduced from Rs. 4,20,391 to Rs. 3,35,927. There can be no question that these figures indicate a falling off in the success attained by the Police, but the exact degree cannot be determined. I am of opinion that the form given for the property figures at the foot of the percentages in Supplementary Statement I is incomplete, and I would suggest that in future it be arranged as below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during year under report.	Total stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during year under report.	Total number of cases.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.

I would note that the statistics relating to the number of cases in which property is recovered are misleading. Probably in half the number of cases in which it is shown that property was recovered, it will be found that it consisted of a broken box or bit of wearing apparel worth a few annas thrown away or dropped by the thieves. The desideratum is to show in what cases the Police have recovered property, and this statistic gives a very erroneous idea.

14. I will now make some comparisons between the work of the police in the four Divisions, which Government directed should be retained as separate stages in the statistical tables. The real unit of administration, however, is the district, and except Sind none of the Divisions is sufficiently homogeneous to make it safe to lay down any general deductions regarding the several districts which it comprises. Taking the percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of, the Central Division, which last year showed a nominal but entirely undeserved superiority over the other Divisions, with a percentage of 55, has now taken the lowest place on the list with a percentage of 28·47. Sind, though with a lower percentage than last year, has gone to the top of the list, and the Northern Division follows it close. After a long interval comes the Southern Division. In the percentage of convictions of cases sent up for trial, Sind and the Central Division retain the first

and last places respectively, the Southern Division and the Northern Division having interchanged the 2nd and 3rd places. Under persons, Sind is now at the head of the Divisions in each of the percentages, instead of one only in 1888, when it stood last in the percentage of convictions to persons disposed of by trial. Under persons, the three Divisions of the Presidency proper have obtained very similar results. It is noticeable that in the first percentage the Central Division and Southern Division have improved from 52 in either case to over 55. In property Sind has done much the best, while in the first percentage, last year, it was the worst. The Northern Division comes next, and the Central Division is far the worst, not only in percentages but in the excessive amount of property stolen in pending cases, which is nearly one-half of that for the whole Presidency.

15. As last year, I now put the results obtained by the Police in the four Divisions in tabular form :—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.		Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
													Rs.
Sind ...	54·37	Sind	86·12	Sind ...	58	Sind	64·14	Northern Division.	60·70	Northern Division.	88·24	Northern Division.	45,199
Northern Division.	51·62	Southern Division.	78·87	Southern Division.	55·53	Northern Division.	59·43	Sind ...	53·70	Southern Division.	69·74	Southern Division.	57,352
Southern Division.	39·22	Northern Division.	72·29	Central Division.	55·42	Southern Division.	58·80	Southern Division.	42·63	Sind	68·97	Sind ...	65,177
Central Division.	28·47	Central Division.	71·91	Northern Division.	54·88	Central Division.	58·35	Central Division.	26·90	Central Division.	45·29	Central Division.	1,68,199

16. I have given my opinion of the work done by the various District Superintendents of Police in my reviews of the several districts. I have been struck by the great interest taken in their duties by those officers as a body; and their reports show that they have worked with zeal and assiduity. The following remarks I beg leave to quote from the report for last year :—

"It is a matter for great regret that there have been so many changes of District Superintendents of Police during the year. It is essential for the efficiency of a district that there should be, as far as possible, continuity of superintendence. No officer can really keep his men in proper control unless he is personally well acquainted with them; nor can he make successful arrangements for the repression and detection of crime unless he is familiar with the local peculiarities of his district. Transfers, moreover, are a terrible interruption to the District Superintendent of Police's tour, many districts having but a poor record of outpost inspection on this account. When a Superintendent is absent on privilege leave, I think that less inconvenience would be caused were the office placed temporarily in the hands of a local Magistrate than by transferring several officers from one end of the Presidency to the other for purpose of carrying on the work."

17. The subjoined table gives the names of the several officers who held charge of the offices of District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police in each district of the Presidency, and of my office.

Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Ommanney acted for Colonel Wise throughout the year.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. W. L. Souter, from 1st January to 27th February 1889.

Mr. E. C. Cox, from 28th February to 31st December 1889.

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Superintendent.		
Sind.	Karáchi ...	Colonel Crawford	1st January 1889.	8th January 1889.
		„ Simpson	9th „ „	10th April „
		Mr. Green	11th April „	19th „ „
		„ H. Kennedy	20th „ „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Green	1st January „	17th July „
		„ H. Kennedy	18th July „	19th November „
		„ McDonald	20th November „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Hyderabad.	Mr. Jones	1st January „	6th March „
		„ McIver	7th March „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Shikárpur ..	Mr. Vincent	1st January „	3rd March „
		„ Penton	4th March „	9th „ „
		„ Jones	10th „ „	27th April „
		„ Penton	28th April „	3rd June „
		„ Davies	4th June „	To end of year.
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Penton	1st January „	27th April „
		„ Thatcher	30th May „	31st December „
	Thar and Párkar.	Mr. Watson	1st January „	22nd August „
		Deputy Commissioner.		
		Mr. Steele, Acting Deputy Commissioner.	23rd August „	16th October „
		Mr. Watson, Deputy Commissioner.	17th October „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. Austin	1st January „	23rd April „
		„ Giles	24th April „	4th June „
		„ Penton	5th June „	14th September „
		„ Mules	15th September „	10th October „
		„ Sadikali	11th October „	15th „ „
		„ Giles	16th „ „	28th „ „
		„ Penton	29th „ „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	Mr. Adams	1st January „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Adams	1st January „	1st August „
		„ Maidment	2nd August „	19th August „
		„ Adams	20th „ „	12th November „
		„ Maidment	13th November „	9th December „
		„ Adams	10th December „	31st „ „

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Superintendent.		
Northern Division—*continued.*	Kaira ...	Mr. Spence	1st January 1889	20th February 1889
		„ Allen, District Magistrate.	21st February „	12th March „
		„ Spence	13th March „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Panch Mahals.	Mr. Lester	1st January „	20th July „
		„ Urquhart	21st July „	6th August „
		„ Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	7th August „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Lester	1st January „	20th July „
		„ Urquhart	21st July „	6th August „
		„ Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	7th August „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Broach ...	Mr. Duggan	1st January „	31st July „
		„ Allen, District Magistrate.	1st August „	10th August „
		„ O'Connor	11th „ „	31st October „
		„ Duggan	1st November „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Surat ...	Mr. Gibbs	1st January „	31st „ „
		Superintendent.		
	Thána ...	Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	1st „ „	9th February „
		„ Cotgrave	10th February „	5th December „
		„ R. Kennedy	6th December „	10th „ „
		1st Assistant Collector.		
		Mr. Maidment	11th „ „	31st „ „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Vacant	1st January „	9th February „
		Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ..	10th February „	4th August „
		Vacant	5th August „	15th September „
		Mr. Macdonald	16th September „	6th November „
		Vacant	7th November „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Central Division.	Ahmednagar.	Mr. Bulkley	1st January „	2nd April „
		„ M. Kennedy	3rd April „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Khándesh ...	Major Macpherson	1st January „	3rd April „
		Mr. Biddle	4th April „	20th „ „
		„ Down	21st „ „	4th July „
		„ Holland	5th July „	15th October „
		„ Soman	16th October „	1st November „
		„ Vincent	2nd November „	31st December „

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
Central Division—*continued.*	Khándesh	*Assistant Superintendent, W.D.*		
		The Inspector of the Division (R. H. Kotwal) in addition to his own duties.	1st January 1889.	23rd January 1889.
		Mr. O'Connor	24th January „	6th August „
		The District Superintendent of Police.	7th August „	5th November „
		Mr. O'Connor	6th November „	23rd December „
		The District Superintendent of Police.	24th December „	31st „ „
		Assistant Superintendent, E.D.		
		Mr. Biddle	1st January „	9th May „
		Inspector of the Division (R. H. Kotwal) in addition to his own duties.	10th May „	23rd July „
		Mr. Cooke (probationer) ...	24th July „	23rd August „
		Inspector of the Division (R. H. Kotwal) in addition to his own duties.	24th August „	31st December „
	Násik ...	*Superintendent.* Mr. Henderson	1st January „	31st December „
	Poona ...	Lieut.-Colonel Babington ...	1st January „	26th March „
		Mr. Cox	27th March „	5th April „
		Major Macpherson	6th April „	31st December „
	Sátára ...	Colonel Codrington... ...	1st January „	20th March „
		Mr. Souter	21st March „	18th May „
		Colonel Codrington	19th May „	31st December „
	Sholápur ...	Mr. Davies	1st January „	23rd May „
		„ Souter	24th May „	31st December „
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	Mr. Down	1st January „	12th April „
		„ Bulkley	13th April „	18th May „
		„ Muir, District Magistrate.	19th May „	22nd „ „
		„ Gray, Assistant Collector.	23rd „ „	9th July „
		„ Down	10th July „	31st December „
	Bijápur ...	Mr. M. Kennedy	1st January „	31st March „
		„ Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	1st April „	3rd June „
		„ Goldsmid	4th June „	31st December „
	Dhárwár ...	Mr. Scannell	1st January „	6th May „
		„ Jones	7th May „	31st December „
	Kánara ...	Mr. Mactier	1st January „	2nd March „
		„ Davidson, 1st Assistant Collector.	3rd March „	23rd „ „
		„ Mactier	24th „ „	31st December „
	Kolába ...	Mr. Beatty	1st January „	30th April „
		„ Sinclair, District Magistrate.	1st May „	11th May „
		„ Biddle	12th „ „	31st December „
	Ratnágiri ...	Mr. H. Kennedy	1st January „	9th April „
		Dr. Pollen	10th April „	17th May „
		Mr. Rand, Assistant Collector.	18th May „	20th „ „
		„ Bulkley	21st „ „	31st December „

Non-cognizable Crime.

18. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of the Presidency during the year under review and the results of the year's operations in comparison with the same for the previous year :—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Sind.																
Karáchi	3,360	3,447	17	15	·5	·4	6,387	5,434	1,441	1,021	1,400	1,621	3,461	2,714	21·9	29·8
Hyderabad ...	2,944	3,099	66	11	2·2	·3	6,658	6,618	2,654	745	731	890	3,098	4,840	10·9	13·4
Thar and Párkar...	447	328	23	10	5·1	3·04	909	655	269	195	231	150	407	305	25·4	22·9
Shikárpur	3,473	3,526	26	31	·7	·8	7,223	6,448	625	556	735	808	5,795	4,971	10·1	12·5
Upper Sind Frontier	648	594	17	22	2·6	3·7	1,136	997	177	102	335	403	571	606	29·4	40·4
Total ...	10,872	10,994	149	89	1·3	·8	22,313	20,152	5,166	2,619	3,432	3,872	13,332	13,436	15·3	19·2
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...	3,849	3,746	8	53	·2	1·4	7,649	7,055	2,187	1,727	2,026	1,907	3,405	3,341	26·4	27·3
Kaira	2,591	2,988	24	3	·9	·1	4,012	5,200	479	2,203	775	1,215	2,735	1,781	19·3	23·3
Panch Mahális ...	739	549	20	12	2·7	2·1	1,274	1,002	184	152	381	270	693	521	29·9	26·9
Broach	905	2,247	55	31	6·07	1·3	1,784	1,597	592	432	272	264	886	835	15·2	16·5
Surat	2,285	2,250	68	...	2·9	...	4,215	4,123	1,848	1,382	947	980	1,366	1,732	22·4	23·7
Thána	5,110	5,520	51	47	·9	·8	10,993	12,123	4,891	6,427	817	1,125	5,180	4,444	7·4	9·2
Total ...	15,479	17,300	226	146	1·4	·8	29,927	31,105	10,181	12,373	5,218	5,761	14,265	12,654	17·4	18·5
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ...	2,382	2,402	41	26	1·7	1·08	4,288	4,265	921	1,289	1,123	1,206	2,205	1,738	26·1	28·2
Khándesh	4,423	4,571	8	29	·18	·6	8,218	8,099	4,223	1,332	1,086	1,719	2,802	5,159	13·2	21·2
Násik	3,948	3,543	22	183	·5	5·1	7,859	7,294	1,087	1,892	799	888	5,911	4,489	10·1	12·1
Poona	4,707	5,888	34	32	·72	·54	9,477	10,904	4,620	4,954	1,421	2,046	3,412	3,852	14·9	18·7
Sátára	3,142	3,159	296	163	9·4	5·1	5,023	5,739	1,897	1,222	846	957	2,272	3,549	16·8	16·6
Sholápur	2,124	2,057	131	139	6·1	6·7	3,827	3,729	599	1,012	665	483	2,550	2,117	17·3	12·9
Total ...	20,726	21,620	532	572	2·5	2·6	38,692	40,030	13,347	11,701	5,940	7,299	19,152	20,904	15·3	18·03
Southern Division.																
Belgaum	1,800	1,598	128	94	7·1	5·8	2,860	2,973	842	736	575	512	1,427	1,705	20·1	17·2
Bijápur	1,699	1,447	48	33	4·3	2·2	2,066	2,740	442	389	274	302	1,344	2,043	13·2	11·02
Dhárwár	1,584	1,734	51	41	3·2	2·3	2,915	3,400	1,086	632	490	524	1,322	2,219	16·8	15·4
Kánara	721	869	4	14	·5	1·6	1,287	1,480	183	241	230	308	854	920	17·8	20·8
Kolába	2,241	2,144	100	89	4·4	4·1	4,499	4,212	1,393	1,878	504	487	2,574	1,843	11·2	11·5
Ratnágiri	1,549	1,364	105	137	6·7	10·04	2,884	2,390	782	632	332	230	1,747	1,511	11·5	9·6
Total ...	8 994	9,156	436	408	4·8	4·4	16,511	17,195	4,728	4,508	2,405	2,363	9,268	10,241	14·5	13·7
Grand Total ...	59,070	59,070	1,343	1,215	2·3	2·5	1,07,443	1,08,482	33,422	31,201	16,995	19,295	56,017	57,235	15·8	17·7

19. The above shows a net increase of 2,999 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 59,070 in 1889 and 56,071 in 1888. In Sind there is an increase of 122 cases, in the Northern Division of 1,821 and in the Central Division and Southern Division of 894 and 162 cases respectively. Taking by districts Poona shows the highest number of cases and a percentage of 18·7 of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, and Thar and Párkar the lowest as in 1888. The number of persons concerned in these cases has also increased by 1,039 for the Presidency, but Sind shows a decrease of 2,161, whilst the three Presidency Divisions together show an increase of 3,200.

The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is 19·2 in Sind against 15·3 in 1888 and 18·5 in the Northern Division against 17·4. The figures in the Central Division are 18·03 as against 15·3 in 1888, whereas the Southern Division shows a slight decrease.

20. The comparison with last year cannot be made accurately, as many cases entered in the statement of non-cognizable offences formerly found place in Class VI of the statement of cognizable offences.

Supervision over Bad Characters.

21. The systematic arrangements that have been made under this head form one of the chief subjects for notice during the year. As uniformity in classification has now been introduced into every district I have only briefly touched on the subject in my reviews of the various Superintendents' work; but I think it advisable to recapitulate here the steps that have been taken to place this important branch of Police administration upon a proper footing. Much has undoubtedly been done; but until some steps are taken to insist upon the attendance at roll-calls of all persons whose names are on the police lists, the prevention of crime by surveillance over bad characters can only be assured in a very partial degree. The subject was taken up by Government in their Resolution No. 4483 of 24th August 1889. That Resolution was based upon a letter No. 2645, written by Colonel Wise, the late Inspector-General, on 9th June 1887, to the Commissioner, C. D., bringing to the notice of himself and his brother-Commissioners the chaos in which the registers of bad characters were kept, and suggesting certain classification of offenders. The system, if it can be so described, which was then in force, was to keep in each táluka one book in which the names of all persons convicted of any offences, whether grave or trivial, were indiscriminately entered. The names of persons who had died, or left the district, or were earning an honest livelihood, were seldom eliminated; and over all these persons alike the Police were supposed to exercise supervision. The registers naturally became so bulky that it was impossible for the Police to make themselves acquainted with the persons entered therein or even to remember their names. In fact they made no efforts to know what was in the register, and the subject excited such lukewarm interest that the greatest laxity in writing up the books ensued. In one district the Superintendent reported that in order to discover what a bad character had been convicted of it was usual to apply *to him personally*. Nothing came of Colonel Wise's reference to the Commissioners, and he did not consider himself authorised to deal with the problem himself. Finally, on a reference to this office from Government regarding the instructions issued by the Government of India on the subject of measures for the recognition of re-convicted prisoners, all the papers relating to the question were submitted to Government and their Resolution No. 4483 above referred to was issued, sanctioning a classification practically identical with that suggested by this office. The lists kept by the Police were ordered to contain no other than the names of the following classes :—

(*a*) Released convicts who have been convicted of dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, theft of property exceeding in value one hundred rupees, mischief by fire or cattle poisoning, or of abetting or attempting the commission of any of these offences.

(*b*) Persons who have failed to give security under section 109 or 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, but have been released from imprisonment on account of such failure under section 124 of the said Code.

(*c*) Male persons above ten years of age belonging to any tribe, gang, or class addicted to the commission of non-bailable offences.

(*d*) Persons convicted of the offence of receiving stolen property.

(*e*) Persons convicted of any crime of violence or fraud, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment or more.

22. These lists, as the Inspector-General wrote to Government in his Memo. No. 7907 of 25th November 1887, were intended to be used by the Police solely for the purpose of exercising supervision over persons who might be regarded as dangerous or suspicious characters. They were to show only those persons with whose history, movements and habits of livelihood it was practicable for the police to be thoroughly conversant, and whose names every Constable should know by heart. At the same time the Inspector-General pointed out that they did not obviate the necessity of a larger list which should include all convictions passed in Criminal Courts, in order that when an accused person is placed before a Court, all previous convictions which he has suffered should be entered in the charge sheet. The Inspector-General suggested that the lists

referred to in Government Resolution No. 4483 should be known as the "Register of Persons under Police Supervision" and a "Register of Criminal Convictions" maintained in addition thereto. This was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6843 of 20th December 1889.

23. As regards supervision over the persons entered in the first of these registers the Superintendents see that the police are acquainted with all such persons, and watch their movements as far as possible; but as there is no constraint exercised over their movements, and they are free to come and go as they please without let or hindrance, the supervision is not very effectual. I am emphatically of opinion that until the system of mustering bad characters at roll-calls is made legal, supervision over them will never be efficiently carried out. The difficulty of procuring the attendance of these persons is at present experienced in a greater degree than in previous years. Every year the knowledge that police action in this respect is not recognized by law will be more and more widely circulated and before long this important precaution will inevitably fall into desuetude by reason of the inability of the police to carry it out.

Security for Good Behaviour.

This work is carried out better in Sind than in the other three Divisions. The reason for there being fewer cases in the Presidency proper is stated by almost all Superintendents to lie in the unwillingness of respectable persons to come forward and give evidence against the bad characters for fear of reprisals. It requires the District Magistrate to take a strong interest in this work like the District Magistrates of Dhárwár and Sholápur, and then more persons will be sent up to give security and more orders for security will be passed. In Sind the persons bound over are usually cattle stealers.

Statement B.

24. This statement as far as this year is concerned would be perfectly blank but for the one dacoity reported from the Khándesh District and which is attributed to Tantia Bhil's gang. The District Superintendent of Police, Khándesh, remarks that one or two more such cases might have been shown in this statement, were it not that there is nothing to prove that those engaged in them were professional dacoits.

With regard to Kánara it is extremely satisfactory to have to report that the measures adopted last year and this year in Dhárwár have given the district perfect immunity from these pests during the year. I have referred in my remarks on Dhárwár and Kánara to the searching enquiries which were instituted in the Bellary District in 1888, whence, as was said last year, there is every reason to believe these dacoits come. No cases of cattle-thieving in the Upper Sind Frontier District are recorded. This is remarkable, as last year 155 were recorded in which 310 persons were said to be concerned. I consider that some of the cases which occurred this year should have been entered in this return.

Statement D.

25. At the close of the year the total strength of the force was 18,931 or 67 below that of last year, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,22,155 or Rs. 4,769 less than in 1888. The decrease in strength and cost is in a great measure due to the provisional arrangements made in anticipation of the re-distribution scheme and sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 404 dated 23rd January 1889. The force was distributed as below:—

General Police duties	10,503	men.
Jail guards	317	„
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	5,163	„
Town duties	2,629	„
Cantonment	290	„
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ...	29	„
Total ...	18,931	

26. The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole as well as to each district of the Presidency including Sind:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force.	
				To Area.	To Population.
Sind.					
Karáchi	1,421	14,115	478,688	9·93	1 to 336
Hyderabad	905	9,052	754,624	10·01	1 to 834
Thár and Parkar	554	12,729	203,340	22·97	1 to 367
Shikárpur...	1,115	9,629	822,178	8·63	1 to 737
Upper Sind Frontier ...	255	2,801	149,014	11·02	1 to 586
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,194	3,821	856,324	3·2	1 to 718
Kaira	686	1,609	804,800	2·34	1 to 1,173
Panch Mahals	785	1,588	255,479	2·02	1 to 326
Broach	428	1,453	326,930	3·39	1 to 763
Surat	760	1,662	614,198	2·18	1 to 808
Thána	832	3,935	807,367	4·72	1 to 970
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	702	6,666	751,228	9·49	1 to 1,070
Khándesh...	1,708	9,944	1,237,231	5·82	1 to 724
Násik	778	5,940	781,206	7·63	1 to 1,004
Poona	1,128	5,369	901,828	4·75	1 to 799
Sátára	981	4,988	1,062,350	5·08	1 to 1,082
Sholápur	572	4,521	582,487	7·90	1 to 1,018
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	691	4,656	864,014	6·56	1 to 1,218
Bijápur	654	5,695	638,493	8·7	1 to 976
Dhárwár	844	4,535	882,907	5·37	1 to 1,046
Kánara	704	3,910	421,840	5·56	1 to 600
Kolába	459	1,803	482,830	3·93	1 to 1,051
Ratnágiri	775	3,922	997,090	5·06	1 to 1,286
Total ...	18,931	124,343	15,676,446	6·56	1 to 828

27. The subjoined table gives the number of punishments, including dismissals, inflicted during the year on officers and men, the district having the lowest percentage of defaulters being placed first and the others arranged in order of merit:—

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1889.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1889 on total strength.
Ratnágiri	774	...	28	28	43	3·61
Broach	427	4	22	26	39	6·08
Kánara	703	1	45	46	47	6·54
Thána	831	4	55	59	57	7·09
Belgaum	709	3	59	62	77	8·74
Sátára	981	3	84	87	44	8·86
Kolába	458	2	39	41	27	8·95
Sholápur	571	...	52	52	44	9·10
Dhárwár	843	7	77	84	124	9·96
Ahmednagar ...	701	5	68	73	51	10·41
Surat	759	4	87	91	118	11·98
Khándesh	1,705	27	191	218	188	12·78
Bijápur	653	6	83	89	81	13·62
Ahmedabad	1,192	3	163	166	190	13·92
Hyderabad	903	38	89	127	96	14·06
Karáchi	1,419	12	206	218	94	15·36
Panch Mahals ...	783	14	120	134	166	17·11
Thar and Párkar ...	554	21	74	95	65	17·14
Kaira	685	10	112	122	100	17·81
Poona	1,127	2	242	244	106	21·65
Násik	777	8	179	187	99	24·06
Shikárpur	1,113	18	298	316	255	28·39
Upper Sind Frontier.	254	7	72	79	51	31·102
Total ...	18,922	199	2,445	2,644	2,162	13·97

There is an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1889 over those recorded in the previous year, which was itself slightly above the average.

28. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district in the Presidency having been arranged in order of merit:—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of Men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By Money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolába	458	4	·8	89	19·4
Ratnágiri	774	...	...	62	8·01
Kaira	685	2	·2	31	4·5
Khándesh	1,705	24	1·4	54	3·1
Belgaum	709	...	...	27	3·8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	254	...	...	8	3·1
Násik...	777	13	1·6	1	·1
Dhárwár	843	2	·2	11	1·3
Broach	427	2	·4	5	1·1
Ahmednagar	701	8	1·1	3	·4
Kánara	703	2	·2	8	1·1
Hyderabad	903	8	·8	5	·5
Sátára	981	12	1·2	...	...
Shikárpur	1,113	11	·9	4	·3
Poona	1,127	...	...	11	·9
Sholápur	571	4	·7	...	...
Surat	759	5	·6	...	...
Thar and Párkar	554	2	·3	1	·1
Panch Maháls	783	3	·3	...	...
Thána	831	1	·1	1	·1
Ahmedabad	1,192	2	·1	...	...
Karáchi	1,419	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	653	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,922	105	·5	321	1·6

The large number of money rewards in Kolába is due to ábkári cases. There is an increase of 24 in rewards by promotion, but they still number less than in 1887, when they were 147. Money rewards have greatly increased from 142 in 1887 to 211 in 1888.

29. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of a crime, each district being shown in order of merit:—

District.	Sanctioned Strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage able to read and write.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ahmedabad... ...	221	971	204	540	92·3	55·6	62·4	62·6
Surat...	143	616	119	294	83·2	47·7	54·4	52·4
Ahmednagar ...	118	583	95	280	80·5	48·02	53·4	54·6
Násik...	137	640	114	281	83·2	43·9	50·8	36·3
Belgaum	124	585	106	243	85·4	41·5	49·2	39·7
Ratnágiri	119	655	89	284	74·7	43·3	48·1	45·09
Sátára	182	799	125	325	68·6	40·6	45·8	42·0
Kolába	81	377	60	149	74·07	39·5	45·5	40·8
Kánara	108	595	75	226	69·4	37·9	42·8	41·4
Dhárwár	138	705	103	255	74·6	36·1	42·4	44·5
Sholápur	102	469	74	155	72·5	33·04	40·1	28·7
Kaira	133	552	82	180	61·6	32·6	38·2	38·4
Broach	79	348	48	106	60·7	30·4	36·06	32·08
Poona	195	932	132	257	67·6	27·5	34·5	32·6

District—*continued.*	Sanctioned Strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage able to read and write.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Shikárpur	190	923	116	206	61·05	22·3	28·9	23·02
Thána	136	695	89	150	65·4	21·5	28·7	16·8
Panch Mahals ...	112	671	59	156	52·6	23·2	27·4	19·94
Khándesh	281	1,424	165	295	58·7	20·7	26·6	24·5
Bijápur	106	547	51	97	48·1	17·7	22·6	23·3
Hyderabad	146	757	69	93	47·2	12·2	17·9	18·9
Upper Sind Frontier.	41	213	15	20	36·5	9·3	13·7	13·2
Karáchi	205	1,214	89	105	43·4	8·6	13·6	12·4
Thar and Párkar ...	105	449	35	22	33·3	4·8	10·2	7·4
Total ...	3,202	15,720	2,114	4,719	66·0	30·01	36·11	34·45

There was an increase of 2 per cent. in 1888, and there is a further increase of more than 2 per cent. this year.

Ábkári Police.

30. This system is not working well in many districts. The difficulties in Thána and Kolába have been noted in my reviews of those districts, and in my opinion it would be advisable to do away with District Police serving in the A'bkári Department, and, as formerly, enlist men as Ábkári peons. In the first place no District Superintendent of Police will give his best men for the ábkári work; rather the contrary. The Police as a rule greatly dislike the A'bkári service, and being under two masters—the Ábkári Inspector as regards work and the District Superintendent of Police as regards promotion, leave and punishment—they refrain from doing any thing for the A'bkári Inspector except strictly ábkári duty. The result is that the Inspectors report them as useless. The A'bkári Police retaliate with assertions that the Inspectors require duties of a private nature from them. Continual transfers are applied for by A'bkári Inspectors; and whenever an A'bkári policeman requires leave a substitute is asked for in his place. It would be better to have willing recruits for ábkári service, who would be retained in it and learn their work, than to continue the present system of sending members from any thing but the cream of the Police Department who do not prove willing ábkári servants.

Uniform.

31. Much might be done to improve the dress of the Police. Blue is the uniform of Police in all British territory, as red usually is for the Military. But in the latter for daily work and service the kháki has in this country taken the place of red, and it should do so in place of the Police, blue. Cotton clothing dyed indigo is expensive, does not wear well, and stains the underclothing. The woollen clothing is inferior, and if worn for any time shrinks, loses its colour and becomes threadbare; in fact it hardly lasts a year. It would be better and cheaper in my opinion to clothe the Police in a slate-coloured kháki as distinguished from the fawn-coloured kháki of the Military, and to give them a woollen undershirt, a fisherman's blouse with long sleeves to wear under their kháki coats in winter. These could be purchased for Rs. 2 or 3 and would last for years. For warm clothing they should have blue cloth coat of a better description than at present, which should only be worn on special occasions. A coat made of good cloth and used in this way would last perhaps four years. The result would be a saving in clothing expenses, and the men would present a better appearance.

Drill and Ball Practice.

32. The shooting this year was not quite equal to that of 1888. The scores which carried off the prizes were not so good, and the number of marksmen fell off from 716 to 669.

Khándesh and Dhárwár continue to head the list with marksmen, but Dhárwár has nevertheless fallen off from 125 to 86; and the Khándesh men won nearly half the money prizes of the year. The Ahmednagar and Sátára men came next, taking away another fifth between them; and with the exception

of a few rupees which went to Sholápur and Dhárwár the balance was pretty equally divided between the Ahmedabad, Panch Máhals, Thána, Násik, Belgaum and Bijápur districts.

In the different competitions the 1st and 2nd prizes were won as follows :—

Foot Police.

Match I.—Muzzle-loading smoothbores of all description :

1st and 2nd prize ... ... Khándesh.

Match II.—Breech-loading carbine and muzzle-loading rifles :

1st prize ... ... Khándesh.
2nd do. ... ... Panch Mahals.

Mounted Police.

Breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading smoothbore carbines :

1st prize ... ... Sátára.
2nd do. ... ... Bijápur.

Revolver.

1st prize ... ... Khándesh.
2nd do. ... ... Ahmedabad.

Arms.

33. It is very satisfactory to see that Government has now sanctioned the armament of the Police with breech-loaders. As regards the weapons now in use, I quote the following from Colonel Wise's Report for 1887 :—

" I feel bound once more to bring to the notice of Government that the state of arms in use with the Police is a matter calling for early consideration. I have devoted much attention to the subject, and by making exchanges from one district to another I have secured a certain amount of uniformity. But it is urgently necessary that the Police should be armed with one good weapon, for at present Government can form no idea of the constant trouble and confusion that exists from having weapons of so many different patterns and sizes, each requiring its own ammunition. Moreover, the weapons now in the hands of, and served out to, the Police are altogether obsolete, and I doubt if any such would be obtained in England unless a manufactory put up machinery specially for making them. The arms now in use cannot be relied on to shoot with any degree of accuracy at 100 yards."

In some districts the mounted police have been armed with revolvers. I do not agree with my predecessor as regards arming the mounted police with these weapons. Very few natives and indeed Europeans can use revolvers effectually. Most officers prefer as a firearm on horseback a D. B. B. L. pistol with skeleton stock, a weapon that can shoot true at about 50 yards. A weapon answering more to this description is the best for a mounted policeman, for instance a B. L. S. B. carbine, which can be loaded with buckshot. Such weapons would be most effective in a riot or in an attempted escape of a prisoner on the march.

Statement F.

34. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1888 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Christians	64	64	84	73
Mahomedans	1,368	1,367	7,019	6,920
Bráhmans	286	290	633	662
Maráthas	672	702	3,935	3,943
Rajputs	93	94	380	340
Bhils	83	78	949	959
Kolis	77	71	475	461
Pársis and Jews	22	23	16	10
Sikhs and Gurkhas	6	9	24	22
Lingáyats and Jains	23	26	82	91
Hindus of other castes	468	468	2,054	1,962
Total ...	3,162	3,192	15,651	15,443

Note.—There were 316 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

35. The number of licenses issued and renewed in the Presidency under the Arms Act during the year fell from 19,689 to 18,727, a decrease of 962. Of these, 3,408 were issued in Sind, 3,446 in the Northern, 4,384 in the Central and 7,489 in the Southern Division. The decrease is due to 1,124 licenses being withdrawn in the Central Division, 100 in the Southern Division and 78 in Sind against an increase of 340 in the Northern Division. There were 317 cases tried under the Act in which fine to the amount of Rs. 2,190-11-0 were inflicted; 136 of these cases with fines amounting to Rs. 894-7-0 were tried in the Northern Division.

The inspection of shops and examination of stock with licensed vendors under the Act has been satisfactorily performed by the Superintendents of Police and their subordinates in most districts of the Presidency. In Shikárpur and Thána the work has not been properly attended to; and neither of two Superintendents has explained why more of the shops in their districts were not visited and examined.

36. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants:—

District.	No. of Shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.	No. visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Sind.			
Karáchi	27	27	
Hyderabad	17	13	All were inspected quarterly by Police Inspectors.
Thar and Párkar ...	3	3*	* Inspected by the Deputy Commissioner.
Shikárpur	13	4	All were inspected by the Divisional and Town Inspectors. Reasons for inspecting only four not given.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	2	Police Inspector inspected all once every three months.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	6	6	
Kaira	5	5	
Panch Mahál	2	2	
Broach	2	2	
Surat	4	4	
Thána	18	12	Reasons for leaving six not inspected are not given.
Central Division.			
Ahmednagar	24	24	
Khándesh	27	11	Inspected by the Superintendent of Police and his Assistants and eleven by the Inspectors of Police.
Násik	16	16	
Poona	47	30†	† In City and Cantonment and some others number not given.
Sátára	17	14	
Sholápur	27	27	
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	24	23	
Bijápur	4	4	
Dhárwár	16	13	
Kánara	10	10	
Kolába	8	6	Reasons for leaving two not inspected are not given.
Ratnágiri	25	23	

Supplementary No. III.

37. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from police custody:—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Sind.				
Karáchi	10	9	1	
Hyderabad	11	7	4	
Thar and Párkar	20	15	5	
Shikárpur	15	10	5	
Upper Sind Frontier	5	5	...	
Total ...	61	46	15	
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	7	7	...	
Kaira	5	6*	...	* 1 for 1887; 5 for 1889.
Panch Mahâls	4	3	1	
Broach	1	...	1	
Surat	3	2†	...	† 1 committed suicide.
Thána	8	7	1	
Total ...	28	25	3	
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	4	4	...	
Khándesh	15	12	3	
Násik	6	4	2	
Poona	12	8	4	
Sátára	...	...	...	
Sholápur	...	...	...	
Total ...	37	28	9	
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	6	6‡	1	‡ Includes 1 who was at large last year, re-captured this year.
Bijápur	18	17	1	
Dhárwár	7	7	...	
Kánara	1	1	...	
Kolába	2	2	...	
Ratnágiri	9	9	...	
Total ...	43	42	2§	§ See note above.
Grand Total ...	169	141	29	

38. The number of escapes and re-captures have greatly increased. The numbers for 1888 were 169 and 141 respectively. In 1887 only 77 escaped. The number of escaped prisoners still at large, however, has remained practically stationary. In 1887 and 1888 the number was 27. This year it is 29, for 15 of which Sind is responsible. The escapes and re-captures in Sind have increased from 42 and 25 to 61 and 46 respectively.

39. *Assistant Superintendents.*—I have already brought to the notice of Government the great want of these officers. If we had 10 probationers, Assistant Superintendents could be sent to important districts which have long been without them, investigations by subordinates could be better supervised, and trained men would be forthcoming when a Superintendent was required for any district. At present there are no Assistant Superintendents in Khándesh, as the two probationers stationed there are not qualified, and there are no Assistants at Ahmedabad, Panch Mahâls or Poona.

40. *Classification of cases as excluded after decision by Sessions Judge.*—It occasionally happens that Magistrates commit cases to the Sessions as true, but the higher Court decides that no crime has been perpetrated. The Judges however decline to classify such cases as "excluded." Under these circumstances it was ordered in the Central Division that the District Magistrate should decide whether the case was to be excluded or not. The same arrangement is in my opinion necessary for the whole Presidency.

41. *Police Material.*—I have already addressed Government as to the separation of the armed and unarmed Police, and I need not here repeat my views on the subject. There is no doubt that in most districts the enlistment of men suitable for Police service has in former years been carried out in a most careless and perfunctory manner. I do not think I should be far wrong in saying that on the average one-third of the men who form the unarmed or detective branch in every district are not only useless members of the force but are incumbrances whom Government have unfortunately to pay and will have to pay for many years to come; and who will finally have to be provided with a pension for life. I refer to men who are not only uneducated but of weak and bad physique, and wanting in intelligence. It is certainly better to have vacancies than to fill them up with men who are in every way incompetent, and who cannot afterwards be got rid of. What crime is detected is done by a few good men in each táluka. There is no doubt as to the necessity for education in the unarmed branch of the Police. Until it is made a *sine qua non* that only educated men are to be entertained in this branch, the provisions of the law cannot be fully enforced. We are unable to turn Police outposts into Police stations because of the want of education of so many of the Head Constables. There is in consequence generally not more than one Police station in a táluka. No complaint should be investigated without the order of the officer in charge of a Police station; if however this provision were strictly carried out, many investigations would be entered on only after a considerable delay, and the chances of detection thus greatly reduced. Again, officers in charge Police stations should under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, be able to depute any of their subordinates to an investigation; but if this subordinate is unable to read or write he cannot keep the diary required by section 172. An armed man who is only employed on sentry or escort duty is not required to be educated; but when the Police of a district are enlisted so as to be equally available for both armed and unarmed duties, no regulation as to enrolling only educated men in the unarmed branch can be laid down. The successful detection or prevention of crime depends on the material of which the Police force is composed. At present it is not good enough, and the results are not what they might be. There is much room for improvement which can, however, only be expected gradually as the useless material is year by year eliminated.

42. *Village Police.*—In many districts Superintendents complain of the want of assistance rendered by the village police, and assert that owing to their connivance with the criminal classes the detection of offences and recovery of stolen property are prevented. Sometimes even the Police Pátel is suspected of being in league with thieves. Under the old system of village police, when a theft was traced to a village either by the puggees or through other circumstances, the village was held responsible for the amount of property stolen. This is a regulation of the past and has now become obsolete. But it would be possible, upon the representation of the district officers that the village police had proved themselves incompetent in a series of cases to detect offences occurring within their limits, to bring their responsibility home to them by the institution of a punitive post the cost of which would be charged to the emoluments and watans of the village officers. The reorganisation of village police will be one of great difficulty. The material in the various districts is widely different. In some districts we see the Police composed of men of a certain standing who receive fair emoluments in the way of pay or land. In others they are composed of men of the lowest classes not excepting those from which the criminal element is drawn; and the emoluments are practically nothing more or less than blackmail. In some districts there are no village police beyond the Pátel, the Kulkarni and village Havaldár. To effect a thorough reorganisation new material must be employed, and the present "blackmail" system which obtains in some districts put an end

to once for all. In some districts there are to be found many useless members of the establishment whose emoluments should be discontinued and paid to more efficient hands. The stipendiary village police, or Sanadies as they are called in some of the Southern Marátha Districts, who are employed in towns, are worse than useless; and it has already been proposed to replace them by a fewer number of regular police on higher pay. It is a question whether it would not be better to select members from influential families in the village communities and form them into regular police, and utilize so much of the grants for village police to pay their salaries. These men would form the district village police, and should never be transferred from their district against their will. The Police in towns would form a separate branch, and the supervising officers of the district beyond the towns and the special detective Police a third branch. The armed police would constitute a fourth branch. I offer this suggestion for the consideration of Government. Broadly speaking, my plan is to replace the comparatively large village establishments, wherever they may be found inefficient, by a smaller number of regular police to be enlisted in their own villages and kept there for duty, their pay to be met from the existing village grants.

43. The following points for consideration in the Government Resolution on the last annual report will now be dealt with. In paragraph 12 of the Government Resolution the question is asked whether dishonest offences against property are now committed to a larger extent than formerly by skilful criminals; and if so, what organized measures should be devised to defeat their methods? To this I would reply that as noted in my reviews of various districts such dishonest offences are now committed to a larger extent than formerly by skilful criminals; and that generally speaking the only measure by which they can be counteracted is to improve the efficiency and education of the Police generally, more especially by giving better pay and so attracting a better class of men.

With reference to the last sentence in paragraph 11 of the above Government Resolution as to the causes for the increase of serious crime against the person, it is in my opinion impossible to assign any, with the exception that failures in a large number of instances to secure convictions against persons charged before the Courts with such offences may encourage the populace to give way to their impulses without fear of the consequences. No District Superintendents of Police have been able to give any other reason for the increase in serious crimes.

As regards paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution, I have noted in each district the amount of personal investigation into crime by District Superintendents of Police. Generally speaking a fair amount of such work has been done. But the great increase in office work that has sprung up of late years, especially in connection with the submission of final reports, makes it more and more difficult for a District Superintendent of Police to leave his office for days at a time, and travel perhaps a hundred miles to investigate a murder or dacoity. It is necessary that an officer should exercise his discretion. In some instances more might have been done, but no officer has really neglected his duty in connection with such cases. The personal investigation of crime is undoubtedly an important duty of the superintending officers, but in the absence of the return which was formerly submitted with the annual report, there is some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion regarding the way in which it has been discharged. In cases of murder, culpable homicide and dacoity the investigating officers can be trusted as a rule to get as good evidence as is procurable, and generally to do their best in the absence of their superintending officer. His presence is therefore not required so promptly as in other cases; it is however most necessary that he should see how the case is sent up for trial. The occasion on which his presence is most promptly required is upon the commission of large thefts when the recovery of property of considerable value is one of the principal objects. It is in cases of this nature that temptation is offered to subordinates, and when the supervision of a Police officer in whom thorough trust can be placed is necessary.

Miscellaneous Notes on the Year.

44. Mr. Ommanney was in charge of the office throughout the year. The special inquiries in connection with the Crawford case which commenced

in July 1888, and their sequelæ, prevented him from going on tour at all. In Government Resolution No. 1105 of 26th February 1890 His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with much regret the death at Port Said of Colonel F. J. Wise, late Inspector-General of Police in this Presidency, who had served Government with conscientious zeal and ability for nearly 33 years. Colonel Wise was the first Inspector-General of Police in this Presidency and he was unremitting in his efforts for the improvement of the force.

45. In conclusion I beg to state that, with hardly an exception, the District Magistrates, in forwarding the Superintendents' reports, have added very valuable commentaries on the account of the year's operations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. SCANNELL,

Acting Inspector General of Police.

Real Cognizable Crime in 1888 and 1889.

Sind, 1889.

Description of Offence.	Karachi.				Hyderabad.				Thar and Parkar.				Sihra'pur.				Upper Sind Frontier.			
	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.		
Murders	5	7	...	2	8	13	...	5	4	4	...	...	8	14	...	6	17	12	5	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1	3	...	2	8	3	5	...	3	1	2	...	7	7	...	...	3	3	...	...
Dacoities	3	..	3	...	8	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Robberies	10	10	...	...	13	18	...	5	4	2	2	...	12	17	...	5	5	1	4	...
Thefts	882	746	136	...	1,544	1,532	12	...	370	331	39	...	1,318	1,261	57	...	300	291	9	...
Receiving stolen property	67	54	13	...	68	66	2	...	24	44	...	20	50	144	...	94	9	30	...	21
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the I. P. Code.																				
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1	...	...
Class I	20	24	...	4	82	64	18	...	30	29	1	...	39	74	..	35	8	7	1	...
,, II	57	76	...	19	128	160	...	32	21	22	...	1	122	135	...	13	28	37	...	9
,, III	96	249	...	153	574	549	25	...	51	49	2	...	364	359	5	...	53	58	...	5
,, IV	5	7	...	2	2	12	...	10	3	2	1	...	8	6	2	...	...	4	...	4
,, V	1,027	987	40	..	1,444	1,268	176	...	420	383	37	...	1,228	1,363	...	135	280	341	...	61
Total	1,195	1,343	...	148	2,230	2,053	177	...	525	485	40	...	1,761	1,937	...	176	369	446	...	77
Class VI	580	469	111	...	343	593	...	250	88	134	...	46	649	805	...	156	237	135	102	...
Grand Total	1,775	...	...	...	2,573	2,646	...	73	613	619	...	6	2,410	2,742	...	332	606	581	25	...

Northern Division, 1889.

Description of Offence.	Surat.				Tha'na.				Panch Maha'ls.				Broach.				Ahmedabad.				Kaira.			
	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13).		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Columns 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.		
Murders	1	3	...	2	8	4	4	...	1	7	...	6	4	7	...	3	9	9	...	...	19	18	1	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	5	3	2	...	14	3	11	...	7	5	2	...	4	5	...	1	15	18	...	3	6	5	1	...
Dacoities	3	6	...	3	3	6	...	3	3	6	...	3	3	4	...	1	6	7	...	1	11	4	7	...
Robberies	5	12	...	7	22	10	12	...	5	5	...	...	6	7	...	1	38	39	...	1	22	17	5	...
Thefts	367	431	...	64	983	770	213	...	390	315	75	...	218	314	...	96	790	874	...	84	729	841	...	112
Receiving stolen property	22	35	...	13	23	34	...	11	28	22	6	...	10	25	...	15	127	160	...	33	52	64	...	12
Offences under the I. P. Code.																								
Abetments	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	6	17	...	11	39	27	12	...	12	5	7	...	11	18	...	7	33	51	...	18	23	28	...	5
„ II	44	84	...	40	149	101	48	...	39	36	3	...	44	66	...	22	160	177	...	17	164	143	21	...
„ III	95	94	1	...	352	222	130	...	213	152	61	...	102	131	...	29	261	323	...	62	420	434	...	14
„ IV	4	12	...	8	18	12	6	...	2	1	1	...	2	4	...	2	12	23	...	11	3	5	...	2
„ V	373	530	...	157	864	740	124	...	243	212	31	...	173	357	...	184	804	1,101	...	297	555	565	...	10
Total ...	522	737	1	216	1,422	1,102	320	...	509	406	103	...	332	576	..	244	1,270	1,675	...	405	1,165	1,175	21	31
Class VI	394	497	...	103	1,778	1,438	340	...	181	140	41	...	190	257	...	67	550	585	...	35	364	467	...	103
Grand Total ...	916	234	1	319	3,200	2,540	660	...	690	546	144	...	522	833	..	311	1,820	2,260	...	440	1,529	1,642	21	134

Central Division, 1889.

Description of Offence.	Na'sik.				Poona.				Sa'ta'ra.				Shola'pur.				Ahmednagar.				Kha'ndesh.			
	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.		
Murders	8	10	...	2	12	11	1	...	9	6	3	...	6	11	...	5	6	10	...	4	22	16	6	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	6	3	3	...	2	5	...	3	6	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	6	2	4	...
Dacoities	7	4	3	...	22	5	17	...	2	1	1	...	6	2	4	...	6	5	1	...	32	30	2	...
Robberies	17	18	...	1	22	3	19	...	12	9	3	...	16	16	...	...	7	7	...	...	49	17	32	...
Thefts	600	393	207	...	823	872	...	49	366	460	...	94	430	251	179	...	314	145	169	...	1,279	963	316	...
Receiving stolen property	18	10	8	...	35	52	...	17	3	5	...	2	6	8	...	2	13	28	...	15	52	45	7	...
Offences under the I. P. Code.																								
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	25	18	7	...	37	37	...	...	4	23	...	19	25	30	...	5	6	12	...	6	60	37	23	...
„ II	64	67	...	3	60	112	...	52	114	83	31	...	80	74	6	...	35	33	2	...	143	85	58	...
„ III	219	161	58	...	254	188	66	...	90	83	7	...	238	121	117	..	166	112	54	...	636	486	150	...
„ IV	10	5	5	...	11	44	...	33	33	18	15	...	18	19	...	1	13	2	11	...	44	29	15	...
„ V	575	361	214	...	663	1,096	...	433	617	630	...	13	417	347	70	...	275	201	74	...	1,072	1,221	...	149
Total	893	612	281	...	1,025	1,477	...	452	858	837	21	...	778	591	187	...	495	360	135	...	1,955	1,858	97	...
Class VI	477	638	...	161	1,046	3,017	...	1,971	155	260	...	105	290	175	115	...	223	739	...	516	561	399	162	...
Grand Total	1,370	1,250	120	...	2,071	4,494	...	2,423	1,013	1,097	...	84	1,068	766	302	...	718	1,099	...	381	2,516	2,257	259	...

Southern Division, 1889.

Description of Offence.	Belgaum.				Bijápur.				Dha'rwa'r.				Kánara.				Kolába.				Ratna'giri.			
	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases (Cols. 3—5+13.)		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.			1889.	1888.		
Murders	15	19	...	4	12	10	2	...	18	10	8	...	3	2	1	...	6	6	...	...	4	6	...	2
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	3	5	...	2	5	4	1	...	7	4	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2
Dacoities	—4	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	5	...	5	5	19	...	14	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Robberies	—2	5	...	...	7	9	...	2	6	8	...	2	13	9	4	..	5	5	...	...	2	1	1	...
Thefts	276	329	...	53	253	197	56	...	299	391	...	92	334	292	42	...	165	259	...	94	121	160	...	39
Receiving stolen property	17	8	9	...	19	13	6	...	10	8	2	...	11	11	...	...	11	14	...	3	6	1	5	...
Offences under the I. P. Code.																								
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	12	11	1	...	22	28	...	6	5	19	...	14	3	11	...	8	5	25	...	20	7	14	...	7
„ II	70	104	..	34	72	69	3	...	83	62	21	...	28	36	...	8	29	43	...	14	25	21	4	...
„ III	55	85	...	30	104	63	41	...	147	160	...	13	56	65	...	9	67	79	...	12	52	44	8	...
„ IV	—2	14	...	14	19	14	5	...	21	...	21	...	5	6	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	6	...	5
„ V	327	384	...	57	349	281	68	...	361	503	...	142	363	335	28	...	116	318	...	202	136	179	...	43
Total ...	462	598	...	136	566	455	111	...	617	744	...	127	455	453	2	...	220	468	...	248	221	264	...	43
Class VI	162	450	...	288	79	90	—	11	131	86	45	...	132	123	9	...	289	165	124	...	300	324	...	24
Grand Total ...	624	1,048	...	424	645	545	100	...	748	830	...	82	587	576	11	...	509	633	...	124	521	588	...	67

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
for Inspector General.

APPENDIX A.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Presidency for 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, &c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
																													Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	67	259	326	54	227	57	166	94	45	...	...	...	...	227	94	60	379	439	22	384	165	33	10	10	3	389	394	168	4	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	29	167	196	54	110	17	93	59	32	5	4	1	1	111	60	24	232	256	12	213	93	30	6	6	4	238	219	97	...	1
3. Dacoities	90	154	244	32	167	103	64	30	45	2	1	1	...	168	30	28	406	434	18	343	108	71	7	7	...	413	350	108	...	2
4. Robberies	141	654	795	364	342	155	185	113	89	26	20	6	2	348	115	58	486	544	52	423	194	64	46	46	8	532	469	202	2	5
5. Thefts	4,352	21,375	25,727	8,672	14,959	7,429	7,503	6,323	2,116	674	226	448	230	15,387	6,553	359	13,868	14,227	963	12,766	9,023	488	1,808	1,791	646	15,676	14,557	9,669	7	12
6. Receiving stolen property	113	1,034	1,147	382	710	38	671	570	55	44	15	29	14	739	584	205	1,462	1,667	139	1,476	837	45	155	155	57	1,617	1,631	894	1	7
Offences under the I. P. Code.																														
Abetments	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Class I	119	775	894	403	425	66	358	268	66	219	77	142	63	567	331	180	1,763	1,943	138	1,652	807	150	1,423	1,423	262	3,196	3,075	1,069	1	3
„ II	383	3,009	3,392	1,418	1,617	319	1,287	811	357	273	105	168	68	1,785	879	279	3,255	3,534	214	3,024	1,319	284	740	738	170	3,995	3,762	1,489	11	12
„ III	2,127	6,650	8,777	2,096	5,803	4,033	1,766	1,300	878	239	128	111	26	5,914	1,326	192	3,981	4,173	248	3,625	2,173	284	529	528	105	4,510	4,153	2,278	4	16
„ IV	45	495	540	376	128	18	110	39	36	226	110	116	33	244	72	9	309	318	11	303	80	4	473	473	62	782	776	142	...	...
„ V	3,507	22,227	25,734	10,603	13,159	5,206	7,914	6,507	1,967	1,865	812	1,053	439	14,212	6,946	531	14,691	15,222	1,052	13,627	9,043	499	4,290	4,263	1,103	18,981	17,890	10,146	9	14
Total ...	6,181	33,157	39,338	*14,902	21,132	9,672	11,435	8,925	3,304	2,822	1,232	1,590	629	22,722	9,554	1,191	24,000	25,191	1,693	22,232	13,422	1,221	7,465	7,425	1,702	31,465	29,657	15,124	25	45
Other Offences.																														
Class VI	278	8,876	9,154	773	8,153	83	8,066	7,436	228	1,220	124	1,096	952	9,249	8,388	124	9,484	9,608	148	9,296	8,273	161	2,275	2,256	1,747	11,759	11,552	10,020	4	3
Grand Total ...	6,459	42,033	48,492	†15,675	29,285	9,755	19,501	16,361	3,532	4,042	1,356	2,686	1,581	31,971	17,942	1,315	33,484	34,799	1,841	31,528	21,695	1,382	9,740	9,681	3,449	43,224	41,209	25,144	29	48

Details.

	*	†
Not investigated under section 157 (*b*) of Criminal Procedure Code ...	486	494
False cases	13,496	14,170
Compounded	335	336
Turned out non-cognizable	550	649
Disposed of under section 247 of Criminal Procedure Code ...	25	25
Transferred to Moghlai	1	1
Total ...	14,902	15,675

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19, less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	41·40	56·62	40·64	42·96
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	53·63	63·44	41·15	43·66
3. Dacoities	17·96	46·87	29·75	31·48
4. Robberies	33·04	61·08	40·41	45·86
5. Theft	42·32	84·27	65·66	70·67
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80·28	84·94	51·60	56·70
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	63·05	74·86	45·00	48·84
„ II	50·15	63·01	40·58	43·61
„ III	22·40	73·61	55·87	59·94
„ IV	30·46	36·45	25·47	26·40
„ V	49·44	82·22	61·42	66·36
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	42·23	78·05	55·99	60·37
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91·20	92·18	87·57	88·99
Grand Total ...	55·86	83·89	64·92	68·81

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
9,56,855	3,99,769	41·77	14,066	9,143	65·00	3,35,927

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for Sind for 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						Showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, &c.
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or *sent* to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																													Cases. Persons.
1. Murders	10	56	66	14	46	5	41	29	6	...	...	...	...	46	29	14	99	113	2	108	56	3	8	8	3	107	116	59	... ...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	4	34	38	12	17	1	16	12	9	3	3	...	...	17	12	5	35	40	1	30	15	9	1	1	1	36	31	16	... ...
3. Dacoities	2	12	14	2	8	2	6	1	4	1	...	1	...	9	1	3	40	48	2	38	2	8	7	7	...	47	45	2	... ...
4. Robberies	4	87	91	45	40	4	35	26	6	20	18	2	1	42	27	5	80	85	20	56	37	8	17	17	6	97	73	43	1 1
5. Thefts	247	6,474	6,721	2,206	3,940	1,542	2,393	2,127	575	303	157	146	58	4,086	2,185	160	4,044	4,204	361	3,611	2,668	228	574	557	205	4,618	4,168	2,873	5 4
6. Receiving stolen property ...	67	439	506	233	243	6	237	195	30	22	10	12	6	255	201	190	592	782	101	650	263	26	96	96	33	688	746	296	... 5
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Class I.	30	166	196	70	109	15	94	83	17	133	50	83	28	192	111	58	396	454	22	395	239	37	812	811	128	1,208	1,206	367	... ...
„ II.	46	639	685	335	295	24	271	211	55	100	48	52	27	347	238	81	794	875	59	750	335	65	249	248	66	1,043	998	401	... 1
„ III.	62	1,464	1,526	372	1,027	552	474	381	127	92	46	46	18	1,073	394	49	991	1,040	85	889	609	65	213	213	44	1,204	1,102	653	1 1
„ IV.	1	35	36	24	7	2	5	4	5	36	29	7	4	14	8	...	30	30	1	28	13	1	99	99	7	129	127	20	... ...
„ V.	317	6,871	7,188	2,691	3,917	1,375	2,537	2,233	580	517	308	209	89	4,126	2,322	343	4,483	4,826	475	4,101	2,757	242	1,035	1,013	289	5,518	5,114	3,046	5 8
Total ...	456	9,175	9,631	3,492	5,355	1,968	3,381	2,912	784	878	481	397	161	5,752	3,073	531	6,694	7,225	642	6,163	3,953	410	2,408	2,384	534	9,102	8,547	4,487	6 10
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	44	1,895	1,939	210	1,632	3	1,628	1,539	97	218	6	212	199	1,844	1,738	39	1,912	1,951	35	1,861	1,677	54	301	301	248	2,213	2,162	1,925	1 1
Grand Total ...	500	11,070	11,570	3,702	6,987	1,971	5,009	4,451	881	1,096	487	609	360	7,596	4,811	570	8,606	9,176	677	8,024	5,630	464	2,709	2,685	782	11,315	10,709	6,412	7 11

Details.

	*	†
Not investigated under section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code	17	17
False cases	3,213	3,349
Compounded	75	75
Turned out non-cognizable	185	259
Disposed of under section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code	2	2
	3,492	3,702

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	63·04	70·73	50·90	51·85
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	70·58	75	48·38	50
3. Dacoities	12·5	16·66	5	5·26
4. Robberies	65	74·28	48·05	66·07
5. Theft	53·98	88·88	67·10	73·88
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80·24	82·27	34·78	40·46
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	76·14	88·29	57·31	60·50
„ II.	71·52	77·85	41·35	44·66
„ III.	37·09	80·37	62·46	68·50
„ IV.	57·14	80	44·82	46·42
„ V.	57·008	88·01	60·14	67·22
Total for I. P. C. Cases...	54·37	86·12	58	64·14
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·30	94·53	88·40	90·11
Grand Total ...	63·70	88·86	64·62	70·16

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of Cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
2,15,123	1,15,526	53·70	4,209	2,903	68·97	65,177

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Northern Division for 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR						Showing person and cases ended by death lunacy, &c.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																													Cases. Person
1. Murders	18	49	67	7	54	12	42	19	6	..	..	..	..	54	19	18	69	87	..	80	30	7	..	..	..	69	80	30	.. ..
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	6	75	81	24	44	7	37	24	13	..	..	..	..	44	24	6	118	124	4	102	50	17	1	1	..	119	103	50	.. 1
3. Dacoities	16	38	54	9	38	12	26	15	7	..	..	..	..	38	15	14	112	126	7	111	49	7	..	..	..	112	111	49	.. 1
4. Robberies	31	164	195	69	103	33	60	41	23	4	1	3	..	106	41	50	202	252	20	190	77	41	12	12	1	214	202	78	1 1
5. Thefts	785	4,892	5,677	1,616	3,566	1,256	2,308	1,903	495	242	11	201	115	3,767	2,018	84	4,553	4,637	317	4,224	2,937	91	636	630	293	5,189	4,854	3,230	2 5
6. Receiving stolen property ..	32	350	382	97	274	19	255	213	11	9	..	9	5	283	218	11	505	516	30	480	324	6	27	27	12	532	507	336	.. ..
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Class I	20	161	181	62	105	11	93	61	14	30	5	25	19	130	80	45	512	557	92	412	161	51	145	137	72	657	549	233	1 2
,, II	110	902	1,012	342	584	97	486	282	86	58	18	40	11	624	293	122	1,236	1,358	78	1,190	517	86	133	132	21	1,369	1,322	548	1 4
,, III	432	1,878	2,310	461	1,582	917	663	489	267	30	4	26	8	1,608	497	110	1,469	1,579	88	1,397	849	88	117	116	33	1,586	1,513	882	2 6
,, IV	8	94	102	66	30	2	28	13	6	18	5	13	..	43	13	3	101	104	8	95	21	1	41	41	..	142	136	21	.. ..
,, V	506	4,490	4,996	1,755	2,929	610	2,316	1,855	312	382	105	277	143	3,206	1,998	63	4,529	4,592	325	4,193	2,783	73	950	946	338	5,479	5,139	3,121	3 1
Total ..	1,076	7,525	8,601	†2,686	5,230	1,637	3,586	2,700	685	518	137	381	181	5,611	2,881	343	7,847	8,190	591	7,287	4,331	299	1,386	1,372	474	9,233	8,659	4,805	7 13
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	61	3,276	3,337	146	3,146	20	3,125	2,832	45	332	5	327	260	3,473	3,142	50	3,715	3,765	49	3,687	3,233	29	997	978	833	4,712	4,665	4,066	1 ..
Grand Total ..	1,137	10,801	11,938	*2,832	8,376	1,657	6,711	5,582	730	850	142	708	441	9,084	6,023	393	11,562	11,955	640	10,974	7,564	328	2,383	2,350	1,307	13,945	13,324	8,871	8 13

Details.

	†	*
Not investigated under section 157 (*b*) of C. P. C.	350	358
False cases	2,115	2,252
Compounded	96	96
Turned out non-cognizable	114	115
Disposed of under section 247 of the C. P. C.	11	11
	2,686	2,832

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	35·18	45·23	37·50	37·50
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	54·54	64·86	46·72	49·01
3. Dacoities	39·47	57·69	41·17	44·14
4. Robberies	39·80	59·42	36·49	40·52
5. Theft	53·36	82·45	64·60	69·53
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77·73	83·52	63·52	67·56
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	58·09	65·59	31·81	39·07
Class II	48·28	58·02	40·64	43·44
Class III	30·91	73·75	56·94	60·77
Class IV	43·33	46·42	20·38	22·10
Class V	63·33	80·09	61·58	66·37
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	51·62	75·29	54·88	59·43
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91·60	92·22	86·53	87·68
Grand Total ...	66·64	83·17	65·05	68·92

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
1,38,634	94,152	60·70	3,155	2,784	88·24	45,199

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Central Division for 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.								DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
																													Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	29	88	117	25	70	25	42	26	22	...	...	...	...	70	26	20	105	125	12	99	45	14	2	2	...	107	101	45	3	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	15	36	51	11	33	8	25	12	7	...	...	...	...	33	12	6	40	46	5	39	13	2	3	3	2	43	42	15	...	...
3. Dacoities	40	78	118	3	87	60	27	9	28	...	...	...	...	87	9	6	202	208	9	149	34	50	...	...	...	202	149	34	...	...
4. Robberies	73	251	324	129	156	90	66	39	39	1	...	1	1	157	40	3	154	157	11	136	69	7	11	11	1	165	147	70	...	3
5. Thefts	2,568	6,680	9,248	2,924	5,659	3,739	1,920	1,538	665	82	26	56	32	5,715	1,570	74	3,684	3,758	201	3,447	2,376	110	283	283	65	3,967	3,730	2,441	...	...
6. Receiving stolen property	7	152	159	30	120	8	112	104	9	9	4	5	2	125	106	3	241	244	7	228	178	9	13	13	5	254	241	183	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abetments	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Class I.	36	262	298	132	146	35	111	72	20	38	11	27	14	173	86	6	500	506	3	452	173	51	214	214	45	714	666	218	...	...
,, II.	142	906	1,048	449	458	144	308	176	141	57	18	39	17	497	193	45	653	698	46	556	236	93	177	177	46	830	733	282	6	3
,, III.	1,423	2,396	3,819	826	2,635	2,150	485	332	358	98	65	33	4	2,668	336	25	1,368	1,193	57	1,041	563	90	134	134	24	1,302	1,175	587	...	5
,, IV.	20	246	266	187	64	9	55	8	15	123	53	70	21	134	29	...	122	122	1	121	25	...	224	224	37	346	345	62	...	...
,, V.	1,868	6,822	8,690	3,679	4,361	2,286	2,075	1,594	650	731	255	476	161	4,837	1,755	79	3,827	3,906	190	3,601	2,371	115	1,659	1,653	346	5,486	5,254	2,717	...	...
Total ...	3,489	10,633	14,122	*5,274	7,664	4,624	3,034	2,182	1,184	1,047	402	645	217	8,309	2,399	155	6,271	6,426	297	5,772	3,368	349	2,408	2,402	498	8,679	8,174	3,866	6	8
Other Offences.																														
Class VI	145	2,723	2,868	277	2,529	42	2,487	2,220	62	381	75	306	252	2,835	2,472	26	2,786	2,812	28	2,739	2,475	45	531	531	359	3,317	3,270	2,834	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,634	13,356	16,990	†5,551	10,193	4,666	5,521	4,402	1,246	1,428	477	951	469	11,144	4,871	181	9,057	9,238	325	8,511	5,843	394	2,939	2,933	857	11,996	11,444	6,700	6	8

Details.

	*	†
Disposed of under section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code...	2	2
Not investigated under section 157 (*b*) of the do. ...	59	59
Compounded	101	102
Turned out non-cognizable	144	158
False cases	4,967	5,229
Transferred to the Moglai	1	1
	5,274	5,551

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	37·14	60·90	40·54	45·45
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	36·36	48	29·54	33·33
3. Dacoities	10·34	33·33	21·51	22·81
4. Robberies	25	59·09	46·	50·73
5. Theft	27·17	80·10	65·13	68·92
6. Receiving stolen property ...	86·66	92·85	75·74	78·07
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	49·31	64·86	38·02	38·27
Class II.	38·42	57·14	39·00	42·44
Class III.	12·59	68·45	51·04	54·08
Class IV.	12·5	14·54	20·49	20·66
Class V.	36·55	76·81	62·54	65·84
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	28·47	71·91	55·42	58·35
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	87·78	89·26	89·44	90·36
Grand Total ...	43·18	79·73	66·06	68·65

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
4,26,204	1,14,677	26·90	4,983	2,257	45·29	1,68,199

APPENDIX E.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Southern Division for 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	Showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, &c.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
																													Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	10	66	76	8	57	15	41	20	11	..	..	...	...	57	20	8	106	114	8	97	34	9	...	....	...	106	97	34	1	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	4	22	26	7	16	1	15	11	3	2	1	1	1	17	12	7	39	46	2	42	15	2	1	1	1	40	43	16	...	...
3. Dacoities	32	26	58	18	34	20	5	5	6	1	1	...	...	34	5	...	52	52	...	45	23	6	...	...	...	52	45	23	...	1
4. Robberies	33	152	185	121	43	28	15	7	21	1	1	...	...	43	7	...	50	50	1	41	11	8	6	6	...	56	47	11	...	...
5. Thefts	752	3,329	4,081	1,926	1,774	892	882	755	381	77	32	45	25	1,819	780	41	1,587	1,628	84	1,484	1,042	57	315	321	83	1,902	1,805	1,125	...	3
6. Receiving stolen property ...	7	93	100	22	73	5	67	58	5	4	1	3	1	76	59	1	124	125	1	118	72	4	19	19	7	143	137	79	1	2
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	33	186	219	139	65	5	60	52	15	18	11	7	2	72	54	71	355	426	21	393	234	11	262	261	17	617	654	251	...	1
,, II	85	562	647	292	280	54	222	142	75	58	21	37	13	317	155	31	572	603	31	528	231	40	181	181	27	753	709	258	4	4
,, III	210	912	1,122	437	559	414	144	98	126	19	13	6	1	565	99	8	353	361	18	298	152	41	65	65	4	418	363	156	1	4
,, IV	16	120	136	99	27	5	22	14	10	49	23	26	8	53	22	6	56	62	1	59	21	2	109	109	18	165	168	39	...	...
,, V	816	4,044	4,860	2,483	1,952	965	986	825	425	235	144	91	46	2,043	871	46	1,852	1,898	92	1,732	1,132	69	646	651	130	2,498	2,383	1,262	1	5
Total ...	1,160	5,824	6,984	*3,450	2,883	1,443	1,434	1,131	651	379	212	167	70	3,050	1,201	162	3,188	3,350	163	3,010	1,770	163	1,263	1,267	196	4,451	4,277	1,966	6	14
Other Offences.																														
Class VI	28	982	1,010	140	846	18	826	795	24	289	38	251	241	1,097	1,036	9	1,071	1,080	36	1,009	888	33	446	446	307	1,517	1,455	1,195	2	2
Grand Total ...	1,188	6,806	7,994	†3,590	3,729	1,461	2,260	1,926	675	668	250	418	311	4,147	2,237	171	4,259	4,430	199	4,019	2,658	156	1,709	1,713	503	5,968	5,732	3,161	8	16

Details.

	*	†
Disposed of under section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code	10	10
Not investigated under section 157 (*b*) of do.	60	60
Compounder	63	63
Turned out non-cognizable	116	117
False cases	3,201	3,340
	3,450	3,590

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	35·08	48·78	32·38	35·05
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	68·75	73·33	34·09	35·71
3. Dacoities	14·70	100	50	51·11
4. Robberies	16·27	46·66	26·19	26·82
5. Theft	42·55	85·60	66·32	70·21
6. Receiving stolen property ...	79·45	86·56	59·50	61·01
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80	86·66	56·38	59·54
„ II	50·71	63·96	41·03	43·75
„ III	17·53	68·05	47·5	51·006
„ IV	51·85	63·63	35	35·59
„ V	42·26	83·67	61·89	65·35
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	39·22	78·87	55·53	58·80
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws...	93·97	96·24	84·81	88·007
Grand Total ...	51·64	85·22	62·77	66·13

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
1,76,894	75,414	42·63	1,719	1,199	69·74	57,352

By order,

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,

For Inspector General of Police.

SIND.

KARA'CHI.

Mr. H. Kennedy has submitted a full and interesting report, and he can point to excellent results obtained by the Police during the year. The figures for the Province of Sind are on the average both superior to what they were last year and to the general level of the Presidency for the year under report. In 1888 there was a considerable increase in crime in Karáchi. I am glad to see that the figures have now receded to their normal proportions. Serious crimes are very few, considering the extent of the territory comprised in the Karáchi district. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases has gone down from 1,343 to 1,195, the decrease being under every class except Class V, thefts having in some degree increased. Under Class III there is a very marked decrease, the figures for 1888 and 1889 being 249 and 96 respectively. There is a slight increase in pending cases, but the number undisposed of at the end of the year, 104, is not excessive considering the large number dealt with. The number of cases disposed of without being brought to trial shows a satisfactory decrease. Thus the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of can be accepted as a correct test of Police work without any qualifications. It is satisfactory to see that it has risen from 52 to 57. The success of the Police in obtaining convictions is also better, and shows the excellent percentage of 91 as compared with 84 last year in convictions to cases decided by trial. Greater discretion has been exercised in making arrests which are fewer in number than they were, but the percentages have gone up from 54 and 68 to 58 and 71 respectively. In all these results Karáchi is above the average of Sind and the Presidency. More property is recorded as having been stolen but more has been recovered and both percentages have slightly improved and stand at a high level.

2. An extremely satisfactory point in the report is the energy which both the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate have shown in utilising the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 1888 only 21 persons were sent up to be bound over for security for good behaviour. Those figures were better than some districts could show, but in 1889 the number of persons thus dealt with rose to 126, and security was taken from 109 of the persons sent up. This result has not been achieved without considerable difficulty. In many cases the relations of Zamindárs with their rayats are such that bad characters obtain protection from proceedings with a view to security being taken and the time of the Police is wasted in trying to get independent evidence to support their own which is never received by itself in the Courts. Many of the Zamindárs too are the worst characters in the district and are professional receivers and harbourers, but it is impossible to get evidence against them.

3. As regards the questions whether dishonest offences against property by skilful criminals are on the increase and whether the Police are less successful in dealing with them, Mr. Kennedy considers that the prevalent crime of cattle-stealing amounts to a profession, but as regards other property he has not sufficient local knowledge to speak with certainty. The District Magistrate, however, in his interesting appendix to the report, writes as follows:—

"In large towns, especially those with direct railway communication, it seems to me that skilful organized crime shows a tendency to increase in all directions owing to facilities for rapid travelling. In Sind of old the Police had chiefly to deal with the indigenous criminal classes, and with local knowledge and experience could do so with a fair measure of success; but now-a-days the railways are opening up wide fields for the more enterprizing and skilled thieves of other Provinces, and the proceeds of thefts are conveyed for disposal to receivers residing at a distance from the scenes of offences. In order to cope successfully with the changed state of affairs it would seem that among other measures needed the strengthening of the detective element in the Railway Police is a very necessary one."

4. Mr. Kennedy gives some interesting statements as regards the insufficiency of the force in Karáchi City which has extended greatly in the last

15 years, and which is responsible for a great part of the crime in the district. Foreigners and unknown bad characters from all parts are now attracted to the place, while the prevailing high rate of wages makes it impossible to recruit good men for the Police at the existing rates of pay. The duty involving upon the City Police is so tedious and irksome that the number of resignations is extremely high. "Owing to the prevalence of crime at Karáchi," the District Superintendent of Police writes,

"during the months of June, July and August I was obliged to supplement the ordinary force of the town by deputing mounted police from the districts to help in patrolling the streets, and the spare men from the reserve of the armed police are always told off for night duty in the town. The Railway and Harbour Police are also not sufficient for their duties which are steadily on the increase, and there is nothing for it but to increase the number of police at Karáchi and to make their duties more attractive by giving them higher pay so as to prevent men throwing up their appointments which means constant changes in the material of the force."

5. The conduct of the force has been far from satisfactory during the year. The number of officers punished stands at 28 as compared with an average of 7 and the number of men at 178 as compared with an average of 100. "A large number of punishments," Mr. Kennedy writes,

"inflicted on members of the force is due to the slackness and inattention to duty which I noticed in the town when I was in charge of the duties of the Assistant Superintendent of Police in addition to my own. The effect of extra severity due to the increase of crime during the months referred to in paragraph 4 was not only to improve very much the character of the force but to make them more assiduous in the performance of their work, while the improvement in the state of crime in the town and cantonments consequent on closer supervision has been most noticeable."

6. Most of the defects pointed out were due to the former Town Police Inspector, Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, who was quite unequal to his work, and has now been replaced by a more efficient officer.

7. In education there is a marked improvement, the number of officers and men who can write an intelligent report having risen from 84 and 81 to 89 and 105 respectively.

8. The armed police have all been drilled and are fairly proficient.

The unarmed have been instructed as much as possible, but they are so scattered and their duty so heavy that it is most difficult to get sufficient men together for any time to properly instruct them.

9. Ball practice has been going on steadily in the armed and the mounted police who come to head-quarters for drill.

I much regret to see that the number of marksmen has decreased from 23 to 9, a very low figure.

10. The District Superintendent of Police personally investigated 4 serious crimes besides a large number of offences in Karáchi City which were not of the first magnitude. The reasons for not doing more of this work are sufficient. Mr. Kennedy inspected 17 out of 26 police stations and 58 out of 106 outposts.

The frequent changes of officers in charge during the year are no doubt answerable for the fact that a more steady and persistent visitation of outposts did not take place, though in a large district like this it is impossible to see and examine each station and outpost.

11. The District Magistrate states that Mr. Kennedy has been indefatigable and has worked to excellent purpose since joining the district. I entirely concur with him.

HYDERABAD.

As noticed by me last year the account of the Police operations for 1888 was almost unintelligible. This year on the contrary, Mr. MacIver, who assumed charge of the district in March 1889, has submitted a thoughtful and interesting report. The results recorded are, however, I regret to see, not particularly satisfactory. Crime is heavy in the district, and shows a considerable increase.

Real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases have risen from 2,053 to 2,230. Murders and culpable homicide cases stand at the same figures as last year, 16, and there are 8 dacoities as compared with none in 1888. Robberies have however decreased from 18 to 13. The chief increase is under Class V, cases under which have gone up from 1,268 to 1,444. There has been a marked increase in cattle thefts, but this is to some extent rather nominal than real, as Mr. MacIver has insisted that all complaints regarding missing cattle, whether the complainants report them as having been stolen or as merely having strayed, are to be entered and investigated as thefts. In this he is perfectly right, as in the absence of such an order many true cases of theft were doubtless treated as though the cattle had only been lost. There has been an increase in ordinary thefts of 77 cases. This increase Mr. MacIver attributes partly to the large influx of half-starving people from Cutch and the south of the Thar and Párkar District, and from the Kháirpur State, and cattle owners from the Kohistan Division of the Karáchi District, where the rainfall was deficient, and locusts had destroyed grass and crops.

2. While on tour in the south of the district he came across large numbers of persons foreign to this district, who were travelling about in search of labour and food the majority being in a state of great poverty. In the Tando Division the crops were much damaged by inundation of the river causing a rise in the price of food grains and this has tended to swell the number of petty thefts.

3. The District Magistrate thinks that there was work to be had for the starving people who visited the district, but it is difficult to believe that Mr. MacIver could be mistaken in what he saw with his own eyes.

4. As far as last year's figures could be trusted the percentages for Hyderabad compare favorably with Sind in general. But while the figures for Sind have improved, those for Hyderabad have slightly receded. Those relating to cases stand at 52 and 81 as compared with 55 and 83 last year, and they are now below the level of the Province. Those relating to persons are still good, but they are somewhat below what they were in 1888, and the average of Sind for 1889. The property percentages have also gone down and are behind the general level of Sind. It is a matter of great regret to see that the number of pending cases has risen from 125 to 256. Out of 17 real cases of murder and culpable homicide disposed of within the year, convictions were obtained in 15, 5 being shown as pending at the close of the year. This is very satisfactory. Out of the 8 dacoities 6 were sent up for trial, but in 1 case only was a conviction obtained. Two cases were pending, but in one of them 10 out of 11 persons sent up were convicted after the close of the year.

5. In cases of stolen property, which increased from 54 to 67, the high percentages of 80 convictions has been maintained.

6. As regards action taken by the Police under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 72 persons were proceeded against, and orders for security passed in 38 cases, while 21 were pending at the close of the year.

More would have been done but for the increasing reluctance of the Zemindárs to proceed long distances to the Magistrates' Courts in order to give evidence in such cases. They also object to cross-examination by Vakils, and consider the security taken from bad characters too light to make the trouble involved worth the taking. The District Superintendent of Police has been at great pains to instil activity into his subordinates in this direction, and the District Magistrate asserts that the Magistrates are willing enough to pass orders in such cases. Considering the existing status of the Police and the absence of support from the population at large, and the many other difficulties that he has to contend with, I consider that the District Superintendent of Police has achieved a considerable amount of success.

7. Mr. MacIver writes at great length on the efficiency or rather non-efficiency of the Police owing to the impossibility of getting good men on the present rates of pay. His remarks are full of interest, and they indicate the large amount of attention that he has given to the subject. They are however much too long to be given *in extenso* or even summarised here. The considerations brought forward will receive full attention in dealing with the general subject

of Police redistribution. The majority of the chief constables are hardly fit for their position.

8. The number of punishments has risen from an average of 69 to 89. In education there is a slight falling off.

9. Drill and ball practice cannot be said to be on a satisfactory footing, as it is most difficult to get men together for these purposes on account of the stress of their multifarious duties, but Mr. MacIver has succeeded in putting a much larger number of men through the course than has been done in the last few years.

10. The number of escapes or attempted escapes from police custody was large, amounting as it did to 11. In most of them the Police were dishonestly concerned, and I took notice of the matter during the year.

11. Mr. MacIver personally investigated 9 cases of serious crime, and out of 27 and 57 Police stations and out-posts 15 and 25 were inspected. As regards this Mr. MacIver writes as follows:—

"This is a large district having a square area of 9,052 miles and in length is about 192 miles from the most northern to the most southern police post. There is no railway communication and except for about 4 months no water communication. It is therefore no easy matter to move about rapidly."

12. The Police were employed in serving and executing no less than 23,822 summonses, and 2,596 warrants including fine warrants.

13. The District Magistrate Colonel Trevor's forwarding memo. is so interesting that I cannot refrain from making the following extracts from it although this will make my review of this district somewhat lengthy:—

"The striking feature in the year's crime is the outbreak of gang robberies and dacoities attended without violence. A number of habitual criminals seem to have consulted together apparently when they were in jail as to the safest and most lucrative way of stealing and to have arrived at the conclusion that petty thefts of cattle &c. by one or two men should be given up and gangs organized in different parts of the province to rob houses in which it was certain that there was much valuable property in the shape of money, bullion or ornaments. In pursuance of the plan settled on, gangs were formed, the head-quarters of the organization being in the Mirpur Batora Táluka of the Karáchi District. Information was gathered as to houses worth robbing. When it was decided that a certain house should be robbed word was sent to the head of the gang to be at a certain place on a certain date. After the robbery was effected and the stolen property divided the gang dispersed in different directions.

"The dacoities have so far been in the Hyderabad District, though the majority of persons engaged in them live either in the Karáchi District or in a part of the Guni Táluka of the Hyderabad District adjoining the Mirpur Batora Táluka of Karáchi District. A reason for this is that the probabilities of arrest are less if the robbery is committed in another district. The police were at a loss how to deal with this new form of crime and showed no intelligence or activity in following up the offenders or bringing home their guilt, neither of which would have been at all difficult so far as I can judge.

"Fortunately one Guwal, a notorious criminal who had escaped from the Nara Jail in July last, and who had tried to murder the jailor, was captured in the north of the district. After his escape from the Nara Jail this man had been living in the Hyderabad District and travelling about in it openly, he had, also, travelled about in the Karáchi District. It was he who planned the sixth dacoity mentioned by the District Superintendent of Police: to arrange for carrying it out he made repeated journeys to the head-quarters of the criminal association in Mirpur Batora Táluka. It was the information given by him that enabled me to arrive at some knowledge of what was going on and to secure the arrest of some 45 of the dacoits. The information, however, came too late, and the police were too dilatory in working on it to recover much of the stolen property. If they had acted with promptitude and intelligence on the clues got immediately after the dacoity most of the dacoits could have been arrested much sooner and most of the property recovered. The growing boldness of the dacoits and the non-success of the police in capturing and getting them convicted caused so great a panic that people were becoming afraid to give evidence. I hope now that the police have been stirred up a little, that confidence will be restored and evidence be forthcoming to secure the conviction of most of the dacoits.

"Other noticeable features of the year's record are the total ignorance of the police of the whereabouts and doings of well known criminals, their failure to arrest escaped convicts and prisoners, and the want of common precaution against the escape of prisoners when in police custody.

"It must, however, be said for the force that it is some hundreds weaker than it should be and the native officers and men are consequently overworked. They are also disheartened by seeing hardened habitual criminals let loose time after time by the higher Courts, although their guilt has been proved as far as it is possible to prove guilt when a man is not taken red-handed."

"If crime is to be properly checked the police must be very greatly strengthened in numbers, and native officers and men be better paid and given a higher official status."

14. Mr. MacIver has shown great zeal and intelligence in working a difficult district.

THAR AND PA'RKAR.

As last year the report is clear and to the point and the returns are very satisfactory. There is a slight excess in the number of offences committed, the figures for true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases having risen from 485 to 525; but considering the increase in the population, in the number of cattle and the badness of the season, it is not more than was to be anticipated. There has been a commensurate improvement in the ability of the Police to cope with the criminal classes. Serious offences are very few in number, the chief increase in crime being under Class V. The district still maintains its superiority in the percentage tests over the average of the other districts in the Province, and its undisposed-of cases number only 45. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has improved from 53 to 62, and the percentage of convictions to cases sent up to the Courts from 72 to 83. The percentages relating to persons have risen from 52 and 61 to 67 and 71 respectively.

2. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 62 to 73, a commendably high figure; but the percentage of cases in which it was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has slightly fallen off, the figure for 1888 being 72 and for 1889, 69.

3. Although the figures are not quite as good as last year it is satisfactory to see that forty (40) habitual offenders were sent up before 1st Class Magistrates in order that they might be required to furnish security for their good behaviour. Orders to that effect were passed by the Magistrates in respect to 30. Last year there were 55 persons in respect of whom such orders were passed, so that a considerable number of the bad characters of the district are either on security or in jail in default of furnishing it, and it is found that this has a good effect and tends in a great measure to prevent crime.

4. The Thar and Párkar Police are a distinctly efficient force. They are well mounted and equipped and may be said to be a fine body of men. This report shows that they have done good work during the year, and though it has been necessary to punish some of them, their conduct on the whole may be termed good. The total number of punishments is 95, which is in excess of the average; but the actual number of men punished forms only 16 per cent. of the force. Education is hardly known in Thar and Párkar, the percentage of officers and men able to read and write being 20 and 5 respectively, or a slight increase over the average. It is very remarkable that the worst educated Police in the Presidency should be able to show about the best results.

5. The number of men who have gone through the course of drill is 423, or practically the same as last year. There was still no ball practice for want of targets, but these have at last been obtained, and regular practice, it is hoped, will now be introduced.

6. There is no Superintendent of Police in this district apart from the Deputy Commissioner and no personal investigation of crime is done. The Deputy Commissioner, however, inspected 15 out of 19 Police stations and 15 out of 48 outposts.

7. The record for the year is thoroughly satisfactory, and no further remarks are necessary.

SHIKÁRPUR.

Mr. Davies' account of the year's operations is a clear and interesting one, and a very great improvement upon the report which he wrote on Sholápur last year. The results too are satisfactory, with the marked exception that Indian

Penal Code pending cases have been allowed to increase in number from 146 to 340. This takes away the credit to which the district would have been entitled for the improvement in the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of. The decrease in crime referred to last year has still continued. Murders and culpable homicide cases have diminished from 21 to 15, and robberies from 17 to 12. There were no dacoities in 1889 as compared with 2 in 1888. The decrease runs through all classes, but is most marked under Class V, which shows only 1,223 cases for 1889 as compared with 1,363 for 1888. The total figures under the Indian Penal Code are 1,761 and 1,937 for 1889 and 1838 respectively. There is an increase of 69 cases or 16 per cent. With regard to this the District Magistrate writes that the increase is nothing like what it would be had the people confidence in the police. The force is unable to cope with this sort of theft and the people have given up complaining. However, the fact that cases have increased by 69 hardly bears out this statement. Colonel Mayhew, the District Magistrate, takes a pessimist view of the statistics in general, and he appears to place no confidence in them as regards the percentage of reported to real crime. Without further evidence in support of his theory that only a moiety of true crime is reported, more especially as the number of false complaints is extremely high, I am unable to endorse his opinion. I see no reason to suppose that Shikárpur is worse than other districts in this respect.

2. The working of the Police as judged by the percentage tests has been good. That of convictions to true cases disposed of has risen from 46 to 56, but as shown above, this comparison is vitiated by the number of pending cases. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up for trial has risen from 71 to 91, and is extraordinarily high. The percentages relating to persons are fairly good, but show a slight falling off from last year, and they are not quite up to the average of Sind or the Presidency.

3. Less property has been stolen, and the number of cases has diminished. The percentages relating to recoveries have however fallen off.

4. It is satisfactory to see that the number of persons called on to give security for good behaviour during the year was 138, and that of this number 107 persons were required to furnish security, 19 being still under trial.

5. As regards the conduct and efficiency of the force, unless the District Magistrate's view is to be taken and the figures distrusted, the returns show that in spite of the well known difficulties of this district the Police have worked with considerable efficiency. The conduct of the force will not however bear much scrutiny. On this subject Mr. Davies writes :—

"I regret I cannot speak in high terms; it has been altogether unsatisfactory. During the short period I have been in charge I have had to take up investigation into several serious cases against the police both in the higher and in the lower grades. The majority of the chief constables in this district are hopelessly inefficient; in education and detective ability probably the worst in the Presidency. These remarks apply equally well to head constables of the higher grade whom I consider to be the backbone of the force."

6. The total number of officers and men punished stands at the startling figure of 69 and 247 respectively as compared with an average of 33 and 209. No less than 4 officers and 25 men were summarily dismissed.

7. The educational status of the force as compared with last year has improved, as the returns show in 1888 there were 111 officers and 189 men who could read and write, while in 1889 there were 116 and 206 respectively. No explanation as to how this improvement has been brought about is given.

8. Drill is carried on regularly at head-quarters, but the Sindi being by nature indolent, and disliking restraint and discipline, is far from smart on parade. Musketry practice only exists at head-quarters. Considering the inferior weapons with which the men are armed their target practice is good. There are no rifle ranges at táluka stations.

9. The District Superintendent of Police personally investigated 6 serious offences. Although the reasons for not investigating more such cases may be accepted as satisfactory, yet I think more might have been done in this way.

Out of 21 Police stations the District Superintendent of Police inspected 16 and the Assistant, 2. Of the 94 outposts 16 were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and 18 by the Assistant. "To the constant changes of Superintendents in the district," Mr. Davies writes, "is due the small number of outposts visited. There were no less than 4 transfers of officers during the year."

10. The Superintendent considers Mr. Thatcher, his Assistant, an efficient, energetic and hardworking officer.

11. Mr. Davies has carried on his duties with vigour and success.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Mr. Penton's report was completed on January 20th. This shows what can be done when the work is taken up in time. Mr. Penton has written an interesting account of the year's operations, which show a distinct improvement upon results previously attained. He has, however, diverged at considerable length into an academical discussion upon Police administration in general, which, thoughtful and suggestive as it is, cannot conveniently be considered in an annual report. His view is generally that more complete supervision should be exercised over every man in the force; and he states that he has enforced this principle with the best results. But what can be done in a small district like Upper Sind Frontier would hardly be practicable in Shikárpur or Khándesh.

2. The decrease in crime reported last year has continued; true Indian Penal Code cognisable cases having gone down from 446 to 369, the only increase being under murders which have risen from 12 to 17, this class of serious crime forming a blot on the history of the district. Under Class V there is a decrease from 341 to 280 cases, both cattle and ordinary thefts having diminished in number. Pending cases have been reduced from 62 to 19. The percentages are practically identical with those for last year, those relating to cases standing at 44 and 86 as compared with 46 and 86 respectively for 1883, and those relating to persons standing at 54 and 59 as compared with 53 and 59. The percentage of conviction to cases sent before the Courts is very good and is equal to the average of Sind and above that of the Presidency in general; the rest are inferior to Sind, but the percentage of conviction to true cases reported, which stands at 54, is superior to the average of the Presidency, which is only 42.

3. Less property has been stolen, but the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has fallen from 65 to 53. The percentage of cases in which it was recovered has however risen from 67 to 74.

4. Mr. Penton writes at some length on the prevalence of murder cases and their non-detection, and considers that the existing laws do not meet the circumstances of the case in the Upper Sind Frontier. But out of 18 real cognisable cases of murder for disposal during the year 15 were decided by trial, of which no less than 11 resulted in conviction and 1 was pending. Few districts can show such good results; and there is certainly no ground for considering that the crime is on the increase on account of immunity enjoyed by criminals.

5. As in other districts in Sind the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding security for good behaviour have been carefully enforced. Eighty persons were sent up to be bound over in 43 cases. In 37 cases 33 persons bound over. The latter figure shows a falling off from last year when 60 out of 80 persons sent up were ordered to give security or go to jail; and some want of discrimination in the number of persons sent up would appear to have been exercised. But as in nearly every case some one or other was ordered to give security the results on the whole are good.

6. Regarding the ability of the force to deal successfully with crime there is clearly a distinct improvement. At the same time the Superintendent states the standard of efficiency falls short of the requirements of the district. The force is an exceedingly illiterate one, 33 only of all grades out of a total of 254 being able to read and write. There is, however, a slight improvement even in this, and Mr. Penton has instituted a school which ought to have some effect in

improving matters. The number of punishments is slightly lower than in 1888, but is above the average.

7. Drill and ball practice are chiefly carried on at head-quarters, and very little appears to be done there. There were only 5 marksmen.

8. Two cases of serious crime only were personally investigated. The reasons for not doing more are satisfactory. All the 8 police stations and 28 of the 34 outposts were inspected.

9. Mr. Giles, the District Magistrate, in an interesting note on the report, says that a new departure has been made in the success of which, as in all that relates to the good of his force, Mr. Penton is heart and soul interested; and he guarantees a further improvement in the district if Mr. Penton's present active supervision is not interfered with.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Adams has submitted an interesting report, and Mr. James, the District Magistrate, has appended to it some valuable supplementary remarks. It is to be regretted that Mr. Adams in criticising his figures has, in spite of the clearest instructions from this office, employed the figures given in Statement A, Part I, instead of those in Supplementary Statement I. Taking the number of real cognisable cases reported during 1889, it is most satisfactory to note that the startling increase referred to last year was only of a temporary nature and that crime has under most heads receded to its normal proportions. Indian Penal Code cases numbered 1,270 as against 1,675 in 1888. Crimes of violence have only slightly altered. Murders stand as in that year at 9; culpable homicide cases have gone down from 18 to 15, dacoities from 7 to 6, and robberies from 39 to 38. The Police have been more successful in dealing with dacoities than in 1888, but the percentages for the rest of these offences have greatly gone down, markedly those for robberies. With regard to this the Superintendent writes as follows:—

"These figures reflect discreditably on the action of the Police, but as no less than 32 of the cases were committed at night by thieves with their faces invariably muffled, the complainants far oftener than otherwise were unable to recognize their assailants when arrested and confronted with them; and in other cases, when their identity was deposed to, the Magistracy refused to believe their statements to that effect. In 15 of the 38 cases, too, the property stolen consisted of grain and cotton in pod, which of course are unrecognizable commodities and, consequently, even when found in the suspected persons' houses, in no way assist in the establishment of the charges brought against them."

With reference to the still high number of crimes of violence Mr. Adams states that a very large percentage of the cases of murder, dacoity with murder, attempt at murder, culpable homicide and dacoity were committed during crop-stealing raids. Kolis in gangs would enter fields with the object of appropriating grain in ear, or on the threshing floors, and on resistance being offered, blows—in many instances accompanied with fatal results—would be exchanged. The number of such cases is abnormal and the Superintendent attributes the increase to the state of destitution to which the poorer classes have been reduced by the recent bad seasons. It is true that the country has had time to recover from the failure of rain in 1887, but its bad effects in spite of succeeding good seasons (which, however, Ahmedabad, as a matter of fact, has not experienced, for the rainfall of 1888 though fairly large was inopportune) leave their mark for a considerable time after the cause has passed away; for the majority of the rural populace, who can just keep themselves in favourable seasons—having lost or sold their cattle and implements and expended their store of cash—have nothing wherewith to resume agricultural operations on the return of improved conditions, and consequently take to stealing as a means of subsistence.

2. Turning to thefts I give the Superintendent's figures, which he has calculated from Statement A, Part I. Theft cases (including cattle theft) have diminished from 874 to 691, and the percentage of convictions stands at 72 or 15 per cent. over the results obtained in 1888. Housebreaking and theft cases number 189 as compared with 233 in 1888, and an improvement of 9 per cent.

has been obtained in the percentage of convictions to cases reported. To a sentence of a year's imprisonment passed on a notorious individual named Rogla, the head of a gang of burglars, which has long eluded the Police, is due the falling off in the number, not only of house-breaking cases but also that of ordinary thefts. He was found one night in the streets of Ahmedabad with house-breaking implements about his person, standing over a hole made in the wall of a house. As he could give no satisfactory account of himself, he was arrested and placed before the City Magistrate, who, however, did not consider the evidence sufficient to justify a conviction, and discharged him. As, however, he was wanted by the Kaira Police, he was re-arrested and sent to Kapadvanj, by the Magistrate of which sub-division he was sentenced to the term above-named. On his arrest his accomplices disappeared and have not been heard of since, and as Rogla, on serving out his sentence, will no doubt be bound over to be of good behaviour, it will be some time before he again gives trouble.

3. The Superintendent has for a long time made strenuous efforts to ascertain whether there are any habitual receivers of property stolen not only in this district but elsewhere residing in Ahmedabad, but he has come to the conclusion that no organized system for the disposal of stolen property exists.

4. The Police have been less successful in the recovery of stolen property this year than last. One reason for the decrease is that in 3 cases of robbery, cash to the amount of Rs. 6,000 was stolen, and money is an unrecognizable article.

5. Out of 78 cases committed to the Sessions, convictions were obtained in 54, a creditable result, though not quite up to the figures for last year.

6. Taking Indian Penal Code cases as a whole, the percentages under cases have been better than last year, notwithstanding that 414 cases were brought over from that year and probably helped to swell the list of failures, and the number left pending at the close of 1889 is only 86. Convictions to cases decided have improved from 72 to 82 per cent. Under persons there is, however, a corresponding falling off. This points to a want of discrimination in making arrests. Under cases Ahmedabad shows better results than the average of the Presidency as a whole and of the Northern Division, and under persons inferior results to either.

7. During the year under report the Police sent up 28 persons to be bound over to be of good behaviour against 39 in the preceding one, the Magistracy taking security from 25 of them.

8. Licenses have been given more freely than usual this year owing to the prevalence of crop-raiding and the necessity for allowing cultivators and field watchmen some means of defending life and property. The gangs of Sindhis, who frequent the district and are a source of terror and annoyance to the people, have been disarmed, and all applications for swords and guns from the Koli population refused.

9. There has been a considerable improvement in the behaviour of the rank and file, but the same cannot be said of the superior officers, their conduct, Mr. Adams states, as exposed during trials of criminal cases having frequently formed the subject of adverse criticism by the Magistracy.

10. Drill and ball practice have been carried on vigorously. The work of the parade ground goes on incessantly, for although efficient drill-masters are appointed to most táluka head-quarters, still the men on outpost duty quickly forget all they have with infinite trouble been taught. The ignorance, too, of drill on the part of the Chief Constables and their distaste for the work, no doubt, accounts for the deterioration in this respect of the rank and file when away from head-quarters.

11. Mr. Adams had to work without an Assistant practically the whole of the year, but he visited all the 12 Police stations and 53 out of 55 outposts. He also personally investigated 11 serious crimes.

12. I consider that Mr. Adams has continued to work this difficult district with vigour and discretion.

13. The District Magistrate in the course of his most interesting memorandum on the Superintendent's report writes as follows:—

"The lenity of some Courts in murder cases is very remarkable. There could not be a more outrageous case than that quoted in Mr. Adams' 16th paragraph, where two notorious gamblers enticed a boy away and murdered him for his ornaments. The Sessions Court left the men for execution, but the High Court, without giving a reason for doing so, reduced the sentence. I am of opinion that the Legislature should interfere by taking away the discretionary power, which is undoubtedly abused by some Courts, of sentencing persons convicted of murder to transportation for life. The penalty should be the same as in England—death—and it should be left to the Executive to exercise the prerogative of the Crown in mitigating the penalty. If the Government would compare the statistics of convictions for murder and culpable homicide with those of executions in this Presidency, the result would be startling."

14. In some criticisms on the percentages he remarks that the figures are not so very much out of the way, considering how difficult it is to get a conviction at all. "Still the fact," Mr. James asserts, "that for every 10 convictions about 6 or 7 persons were let off shows that all is not as it should be. *Not that I blame the Police.*"

15. The want of an Assistant is greatly felt. On this point the District Magistrate writes:—

"The addition of an Assistant Superintendent, who could visit the scenes of crime, make the thorough acquaintance of the Police of his charge allowing the Superintendent to do the same with those in his charge and who would also relieve the Superintendent of half of the mass of clerical work, which now ties his hands and diminishes his usefulness, would be an enormous gain. Of course if a man cannot be given, the work must suffer."

KAIRA.

Mr. Spence, who knows the district well, has submitted a most carefully written and interesting report. He has shown good and in many ways successful work done by the Police, but the continued prevalence of crime is any thing but reassuring. Last year a very large increase in crime was recorded, but it was hoped that the figures for 1889 would recede to their ordinary proportions. Such, however, is not the case. The number of true cognizable Indian Penal Code cases reported during the year stands at almost the same figure as for the previous year, *viz.* 1,165 as against 1,175. True, the number of complaints recorded has considerably diminished, and on this the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate to a certain extent congratulate themselves, but when the excluded cases are eliminated the above result is at once apparent. The worst crimes of violence have increased. Murders and culpable homicides stand at 25 as compared with 23 for 1888: dacoities have risen from 4 to 11, and robberies from 17 to 22. On the other hand, as was to be expected, there is a marked decrease in theft cases. Taking the percentage tests, in the most important of all, that of convictions to true cases disposed of, the figure in Indian Penal Code cases generally has improved from 46 to 51—a very creditable result; the remaining 3 percentages are nearly identical with last year's. They are all higher than the average for the Presidency as a whole and the last 3 are higher than the average of the Northern Division, the first being a fraction lower. Last year Kaira was below the average. A great improvement in the percentage of convictions to cases is noticeable under the head of murders, culpable homicide and thefts; under dacoity there is a falling off. Of the 19 murders no less than 11 were on account of intrigues with women. Of the 11 dacoities committed during the year none were committed by armed bands of dacoits. Five of them were crop-stealing cases in each of which more than 5 persons were concerned, and five road loots. The District Superintendent of Police ascribes the occurrence of the latter cases to the fact that owing to reductions in both the foot and mounted police the roads could not be so efficiently patrolled as usual. Of the robberies not more than two can be classed as really serious cases. These two cases were committed on the Dakor-Kapadvanj road by three men of Kapadvanj and were never brought to trial, as evidence against the offenders could not be obtained. The remaining 20 cases were all, more or less, petty cases in which little or no violence was used and the value of the property stolen was small. Although the cases of receiving stolen property have decreased, which is not usually a sign of good work, yet as under this head the percentages have

improved the Police operations may be considered satisfactory. The amount of property stolen, which was abnormally high in 1888 on account of one heavy case in which property valued at Rs. 10,000 was removed, has come down to its normal proportions and the percentage of recoveries has increased.

2. As regards registration of bad characters, as the uniform system recommended by the Inspector-General of Police has now been introduced into every district by order of Government, no special remarks are needed. But with reference to the supervision exercised over the people whose names are brought on the register, both the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate are emphatically of opinion that as long as the Police have no legal right to control their movements the system is quite useless, no matter what troubles the Superintendent may personally take to enforce it. Released convicts of the worst description are free to come or go where they like without let or hindrance. Only two cases were sent up by the Police for security for good behaviour. In one of them the man was sent to jail for a year. This is enough to show what can be done even in Kaira, without consideration of the success attained in Ahmedabad and elsewhere, but Mr. Spence states that it is absolutely impossible to get people to give evidence before a Magistrate against any person known to be of bad character. I consider that in spite of one very stray instance in point quoted by Mr. Spence he takes a too desponding view of the case. During the year 1889 altogether 149 previously convicted persons were again committed to the Magistrates against 131 in 1888. Out of the 149 persons 104 were again convicted and sentenced, in most cases, to enhanced punishments, 40 were discharged, and the remaining 5 were concerned in cases which were pending trial at the close of the year.

3. Last year the improvement in the conduct of the force as shown by the decrease in the number of punishments was commented on favourably. I regret to see that the decrease was only temporary and the total number of men punished was 112 against 76 in 1888 and an average of 94 for the last 3 years. Of these 15 were dismissals. The punishment in no less than 38 cases was for absence without leave. There is a decrease of 16 in the number of educated policemen, but then it has to be remembered that the force now numbers 43 men less than in former years. Detective ability is deplorably wanting among most of the members of the force. The whole detective work in a táluka is done by the Chief Constable and a very few others. As regards smartness in appearance the Kaira Police will compare favourably with most districts.

4. Mr. Spence has evinced his usual energy in the matter of drill and ball practice. He has personally visited the scenes of and investigated 23 serious crimes; and he has inspected all the 9 police stations and 24 out-posts.

5. I think it right to quote *in extenso* the concluding portion of the Superintendent's report:—

"The district still labors under the great disadvantage, and I suppose must continue to do so, of having no Sessions Court in it, all Sessions cases having to go to Ahmedabad. Nothing has yet been done to improve the village police arrangements in the Tálukdári and Thakors' villages on the banks of the river Mahi, and matters remain in them in the same unsatisfactory state which I brought to notice in my last year's report.

"During the year no crimes have been committed in the district by outside professional criminals from whose periodical visits Gujarát appears to have been quite free since the Rajputána gang of professional housebreakers was broken up.

"I consider it right to say a few words regarding the reduction in the number of the force which was ordered and carried out during the year under report. As I have mentioned above I was never consulted in the matter. Had I been, I should have most strongly deprecated any reduction, as I consider the police of this district before the reduction had just as much work as ever they could do. The district is a small one, and in making the reduction area and population alone appear to have been taken into consideration, and the amount of crime occurring in the district left unconsidered. When the reduction was ordered I was obliged to reduce the number of men in each táluka and the work on the remaining men has become more heavy in consequence. This being the case I consider it all the more creditable that the results of the year's work show the marked improvement they do. The year under report was luckily a quiet one and the season favourable and there was at no time any call for special police arrangements. When another unfavourable season occurs should any special arrangements be necessary it will be most difficult to know how to make them with the number of the men in the force reduced to the extent it has been."

6. The District Magistrate, Mr. Cooke, appends a thoughtful and interesting commentary on the report. He is especially anxious for the Legislature to strengthen the hands of the Police by giving them authority over the movements of bad characters, and he strongly deprecates any numerical reduction in the police force. He adds that Mr. Spence's work has been energetically and zealously performed, and that police work of all kinds is in reliable and conscientious hands. The Inspector-General cordially agrees with the District Magistrate.

PANCH MAHA'LS.

Mr. Dhanjisha cannot be congratulated on either the style or the subject-matter of his report. Its length moreover is excessive. The most satisfactory part of it is to see that while the district had 164 pending cases at the beginning of the year, this excessive number was reduced to 26 by its close. Apart from this, the results of the year's operations are anything but gratifying; and it is a matter of great regret that Mr. Dhanjisha has thought fit to take up so many pages of his report with reflections on his predecessor Mr. Lester's arrangements. This matter will be referred to later.

2. In my last year's report I had to call attention to the large increase in crime, which, in Indian Penal Code cases, amounted to 50 per cent. That increase was ascribed to the bad season and want of effective patrolling strength consequent on reductions in the force. But this year there is a further large increase, the number of real Indian Penal Code cases having gone up from 406 to 509. These are chiefly under Class III. The District Superintendent of Police attributes the increase partly to want of rain and dearness of provisions, and partly to the laxity of the Police in patrolling roads and villages. With regard to these reasons the District Magistrate writes:—"Only the first half of the year was bad. Since the middle of June there has been no want of work. Since September grain has been cheap and people well off. As regards the alleged laxity of patrol, I fail to find anything in the circumstances of the crimes noted in this report that favours the view that any of the crimes is traceable to laxity of patrol." Such crimes would presumably be dacoities or robberies, the former of which have decreased from 6 to 3 and the latter remain at last year's figure of 5. Murders and culpable homicide cases have, it is satisfactory to see, gone down from 12 to 8.

3. In comparing the results of the Police operations for 1889 with those for 1888, it was to be expected that the case percentages would show a falling off owing to the large number of pending cases, most of which would be undetected, brought over from the previous year. To what extent this consideration has affected the percentages the District Superintendent of Police does not state; but it cannot possibly be the sole or even preponderating cause of the great divergency that has come about. In 1888 the percentage of conviction to Indian Penal Code cases disposed of was 83. It has now gone down to 41 as compared with 52 for the Northern Division and 42 for the Presidency. Whenever the cases were before the Courts the Police have been very fairly successful, the percentage of cases being 81 as against 84 last year, and those for persons standing at a slightly higher figure than in 1888. There has been a great increase in the number of cases in which property has been stolen and in the amount stolen, and a very marked deterioration in the results.

4. As far as is known at present, the Superintendent states there are no professional receivers of stolen property in this district, such property being taken into the neighbouring foreign territories and sold or disposed of there. A solitary instance of a Sonár or a Thákor may be found here and there ready to purchase such property, but none are believed to make their living by this means.

5. As regards supervision over bad characters, the Superintendent writes that Mr. Lester did not think it necessary to make use of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. "I think differently of the matter," Mr. Dhanjisha writes; but though he took charge in August, his thinking differently on the matter has only ended in the expression of a hope that he may "do the needful" in the year 1890. His reason for the strong contrast between his intentions and their accomplishment is stated to be the ignorance and apathy of the Chief Constables.

6. I have referred to Mr. Dhanjisha's reflections on his predecessor's arrangements. "The inefficiency of the patrols on the main and trunk roads," he states, "called for my special attention some time after I took charge. The absence of supervision was so marked that I could scarcely find a man on his proper beat or villages. Further enquiries proved that the want of supervision was so great that I failed to find a single record from which to discover either the names of the policemen or the date on or the road which the men ever patrolled." Mr. Dhanjisha writes a great deal more about the state of things he found in force, and the "efficient police arrangements introduced" by himself. The question and its treatment are both matters of importance, and I consider it necessary to give the District Magistrate's remarks on the subject in full. He writes as follows :—

"With regard to the Acting District Superintendent's paragraph 23 I regret to have to express the opinion that the details in that paragraph seem to me to give a misleading impression of the existing and previous management of the police. The yearly and special reports and correspondence show that during the past four or five years constant care has been given to secure an efficient road patrol, with such good results that during the 17 months of Mr. Lester's superintendence (February 1888 to August 1889) not one dacoity was committed in the western mahâls. The first dacoity for nearly two years occurred in December last after the introduction (November 12) of the new patrol arrangements. The special feature in Captain Marriott's system of road patrol was the exchange by patrols meeting at the end of their beats of passes signed by superior officers. This seems to me an admirably simple, suitable and effective check. I regret that I cannot understand the Acting Superintendent of Police's statement that he failed to find a single record from which to discover either the names of the policemen or the date on or the road which the men ever patrolled.

"So far as I understand the question, this information was available from three distinct sources. These were:

"A. The original exchanged passes kept by the chief constables. It is true that according to Captain Marriott's system these exchanged passes, when handed to the officer in charge of a post, were considered to have served their purpose. Still if there seemed ground for suspecting the regularity with which the exchange of passes was enforced the passes were at hand and might have been examined and an order issued for submitting all passes to the Superintendent.

"B. A weekly statement submitted to the Superintendent by the Head-Quarter Dafedár and the Chief Constable showing the total miles patrolled by each Savár and by all Savárs collectively. These two tests are I believe peculiar to this district.

"The third record is:

"C. The regulation Chief Constable's Házeri Patrak showing each man's work in each day.

"The Acting Superintendent brings forward the further charge that the sepoys visiting the villages were found to forge the Police Patel's signatures on their Ferni Patraks. In spite of the meaning which this sentence seems to convey, I doubt whether the Acting Superintendent of Police would contend that such forgeries have been general. So far as I have ascertained, only one case of such false entries has come to light in the past three years. In that case the offender was dismissed. It is to be remembered that no rule can be proof against forgery. No check can bind a man who is willing to forge. Nor do I see that present arrangements as described by the Superintendent are in any way safer against forgery than the former arrangements.

"Again, I do not find that the new arrangements described in the report are what they claim to be—the organising of a fresh system of patrol. The new system is in the main the same as the old system. One chief change—the giving up of the exchange of passes—seems to me a loss, not a gain. Again, in the former system the bulk of the patrolling was done in the afternoon and evening, the robbing time: the new system seems to me to secure this important detail much less effectively than the former system. The Acting Superintendent speaks of the patrol returning to head-quarters the same evening. This I understand is the case only in the shorter beats. In the longer beats the patrol does not return till the second day. The patrol is thus (without any apparent increase of efficiency) put to the serious inconvenience of having no fixed house or hearth. Similarly as regards the patrol by foot constables, I feel bound to state that in my opinion the impression which the Acting Superintendent's report conveys that the arrangements hitherto in force have been unconsidered and ineffective, is a misleading impression. So far as I understand them the former arrangements were suitable to the district and the people, and were effective. In many respects the former arrangements seem to be more satisfactory and fitter to meet the strain of special uneasiness and crime than the new arrangements."

7. Concerning the conduct and efficiency of the force Mr. Dhanjisha describes them as on the whole good. He describes the qualifications of the Chief Constables individually. The dismissals numbered 8 as against 17 in 1888

and an average of 10, and the punishment of officers and men stand at the high figure of 13 and 103 as compared with an average of 12 and 141. There is a slight decrease from last year. As regards the punishments inflicted in 1887, Mr. Dhanjisha's attention was drawn to his orders more than once by this office. Although the punishments were upheld I consider that there was a certain amount of want of tact shown in his treatment of senior officers in the Bhil Corps. The privates in the corps have to be frequently punished for drinking and absence without leave.

8. Great progress is reported in the matter of education. Educated officers and men numbered 56 and 88 in 1888, and 59 and 156 in 1889 respectively. This is due to care in selection of recruits, preference in promotion to educated men, and to insistance upon the men attending the Police school. Drill has been kept up vigorously and ball-practice has improved.

9. All the 6 police stations and the 34 outposts were inspected. Such serious crimes as it was necessary for the Superintendent to visit were personally investigated.

10. In addition to the number of men arrested and property recovered mentioned in paragraphs 10 and 13, the Police of this district had arrested 51 men committing thefts, &c., in the neighbouring districts or States with property worth Rs. 110-2-0 and were handed over to the authorities in whose jurisdiction the offences were committed. The above number of men and the amount of property, therefore, have not been shown in any of the returns herewith submitted.

BROACH.

Mr. Duggan's report is clear and to the point, but is too much confined to a recapitulation of the tabulated statistics. It would have been better if further reasons had been given to account for the fluctuations in the figures relating to crime and the operations of the police. Last year's report, as I observed at the time, gave a melancholy recital of the want of success of the Police in dealing with serious offences. Crime had increased by 50 per cent. and Mr. Duggan looked for a further increase in 1889.

2. I am most happy to see that his prognostications have been falsified. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone down from 576 to 332, the decrease being pretty evenly distributed over all classes, while the percentages have greatly improved under all heads excepting that of recoveries of stolen property. The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of now stands at 48 as compared with 43 last year; and though not up to the average for the Northern Division, which stands at 53, is superior to that of the Presidency in general, which stands at 42. As regards persons convicted to persons arrested, the percentage has improved from 44 to 52. This is still below the average both of the Presidency and the Northern Division. The number of persons arrested in Indian Penal Code cases has gone down from 1,029 to 525.

3. Mr. Duggan attributes the diminution in crime to the fact that the harvest proved a good one, and as the existing state of the crops in the district is generally favorable, he anticipates a further improvement in 1890. But the District Magistrate takes a less cheerful view of the circumstances. He writes:

"The diminution is so startling that some explanation might have been suitably given. The chief diminution is in thefts, and though, when rain was plentiful after the first half of the year was over, these would revert to their normal number. In the first part of the year the scarcity caused by the previous year's scanty rainfall would have been more severely felt than at any other period and there arises a fear either that persons are unwilling to lodge complaints for some reason or that, when they do lodge them, the Police fail to enter them unless they think there is a fair chance of a clue being obtained."

4. Again, the District Superintendent of Police states that the decrease in cognizable crime has been accompanied by an increase in non-cognizable offences and people have largely resorted to the commission of mischief, *viz.* the destruction of standing crops as a means of revenge. "Offences of this nature," he

writes "often eventuate in rioting and bloodshed, and as the prevention of offences is the primary duty of the Police, it is necessary that the force should be of sufficient strength to be able to patrol the villages thoroughly and by their presence nip in the bud any dissentious behaviour on the part of the inhabitants. The body, moreover, is admittedly insufficient for the work of prevention and detection of crime as I have explained in the table in paragraph 47 of the report submitted last year. I therefore beg again to bring this matter prominently to your notice."

5. The District Magistrate concurs in this remark and says :—

"There are undoubtedly a large number of cases of mischief, many of which are not even reported, though the offenders, or some of them, are known, and there is a general outcry against the universal practice of thefts of standing crops and damage done by thieving cattle. An increase in the district force is desirable, but what is more desirable is that the pay and status of the village police should be raised. Many of them only get a rupee a month and some even less, and it is not surprising that they sometimes commit thefts of grain themselves."

6. I consider that these various considerations respecting the criminal statistics require verification. The very marked variations that have occurred in the last three years are only accounted for by vague generalities and guesswork. Some much more definite conclusion should have been arrived at.

7. During the year five persons were prosecuted against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and were required by the Magistrates to furnish security for their good behaviour. In the year previous there were only two such cases. "The attention of the Inspectors and Chief Constables," the Superintendent writes, "was directed to these provisions of the Code for the prevention of crime and they were enjoined to enforce them in all cases where it was found necessary and expedient to do so; but considering the few cases which have been brought up, I am afraid, speaking from personal experience, that there is difficulty in obtaining evidence sufficient to warrant committal to the Magistrates, as even aggrieved parties are loth to come forward and give evidence, lest the accused or his relatives should wreak vengeance on them by destroying their crops or firing their grass and houses."

8. Receivers of stolen property are rigorously prosecuted, and out of 18 persons committed for trial during the year 13 were convicted. These persons not unfrequently plead ignorance of the fact that the property was "stolen property" when it came into their possession, and as a guilty knowledge, Mr. Duggan considers, is essential to a conviction, it is often difficult to bring them to justice though there may be no moral doubt of their guilt.

9. As regards this the District Magistrate writes that a guilty knowledge is not essential to a conviction. Absence of reasonable caution is sufficient, and a conviction ought to follow when the Magistrate considers from the circumstances of the case that the accused must have believed the property to have been stolen.

10. The number of visitors at the annual fair held at Sukaltirth on the bank of the Narbada amounted to about 50,000, a decrease of about 40,000 compared with the year previous. A party of 3 officers, 18 foot police with 6 mounted men, were detailed from head-quarters for duty there and this party was supplemented by 10 men from the tálukas. The police arrangements were superintended by the District Superintendent of Police, and only one case of theft of property valued at 3 annas 7½ pies was committed in which the property was recovered and the offender convicted.

11. As regards the efficiency and the conduct of the force the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows :—

"The Broach Police as a body possess little or no detective skill and are much wanting in physique as I have represented in last year's report. The ranks have unfortunately been filled up with Maráthás, Purdeshis, Dhers, &c., who probably could not find employment in their own districts, and are useless so far as detection of crime is concerned, and in many cases are hardly even fit for guard and escort duty. Since I joined the district I have endeavoured to enlist Borahs, Rajputs, Kolis and Bhils of Gujarát, who would be more useful

in the prevention and detection of crime, but the low pay and hard work, combined with restraints which discipline imposes, deters them from joining the police, and the prospects of advancement are so very remote that that offers no encouragement.

"The conduct of the police has been fairly good considering the material of which the force is composed, and the wonder is that they are not more corrupt and dishonest, seeing that they are exposed to great temptations, which their position and circumstances would naturally lead them into."

12. The number of dismissals has increased from 3 to 9, the average being 21, but the number of departmental punishments is much lower than in 1838 or than the average. The figures for education show no appreciable change. Drill and ball-practice have received due attention.

13. Mr. Duggan personally investigated 9 serious crimes, and I am glad to see that this year none of the 7 police stations or 15 outposts have been left unvisited.

SURAT.

Mr. Gibbs' report is somewhat long, 88 foolscap pages; but it has been most carefully written and is complete in every detail. Nothing has been left unconsidered. Last year a slight decrease in crime was recorded. This year there has been a very marked decrease in real Indian Penal Code cases, which have diminished from 737 to 522. Crimes of violence are not many in this district. The dacoities have decreased from 6 to 3, robberies from 12 to 5, and there has been a very great diminution in offences against property, though thefts pure and simple have increased from 314 to 367. The percentages last year showed a slight falling off and were very bad indeed as compared with the average of the Presidency and Northern Division. This year, on the other hand, they are greatly above the average, and altogether the superiority in this year's working is extremely satisfactory. Convictions to Indian Penal Code cases disposed of have gone up from 44 to 66, convictions to cases sent up for trial from 69 to 79, and the percentages under persons from 52 and 61 to 62 and 67 respectively. Less property was stolen, and the same percentage recovered, though the number of cases in which property was stolen has increased. In a large number of cases the property was valued at less than 8 annas and in most less than Rs. 10. The three cases of dacoity were committed by starving Bhils looking for grain and were not serious.

2. The following subject, described by the Superintendent, deserves consideration. He writes as follows :—

"Another point I should like to see cleared up is that of petty thefts of Government babul branches. The village Dhed notices a branch gone and reports to the Patel, who in his turn reports to the Mámlatdár; the Mámlatdár asks a few questions and then tells the Patel to lodge a formal complaint of theft before the Chief Constable: the case is some days old before complaint is lodged, so that the case has to remain on the undetected list. I think such cases might well be disposed of under the Land Revenue Code. In the Olpad Táluka alone there are 11 such cases lying as undetected since 1885: the value of stolen wood in each case ranging from one anna to six annas."

3. Under the heading of thefts the District Superintendent of Police writes :—

"I attribute the increase in petty thefts to the bad rains of 1888 and the consequent drought until the rains of 1889 set in and the first harvest or at any rate regular field labour could be employed. The thefts were perpetrated by starving low caste people."

4. "Owing to the want of rain," Mr. Gibbs writes :—

"In 1888 I had expected serious difficulties in Pardi and Mandvi in especial; however, by constant patrolling incursions by outsiders were kept down; the Chief Constable, who was in charge of Pardi, Mr. Nawroji Hormusji, made capital arrangements on the Daman frontier. He got the villagers to buy a large drum for each frontier village and to arrange for men sleeping at the village Utara, and the orders were, that should any men come in from Daman with the intention of looting, the village 'nagara' was to be sounded and all the neighbouring villagers turn out. We have a chain of police posts along this frontier and Mr. Nawroji kept his jamádar and men well up to their night patrol work. Daman frontier is at the best of times a troublesome line, and Mr. Nawroji deserves great credit for his good work."

5. As regards the disposal of stolen property the Superintendent states that most persons who would like to ply this vocation in the City of Surat are known and watched, so that very little property is ever disposed of here.

6. The following details of police work given by the Superintendent are very interesting :—

"If a Surat bad character wants to 'loot' he sends up to Kaira or some such district for some housebreakers and shows them where to work. Last month a case of housebreaking and theft having occurred in a village the náik of a police post sent a plain clothes man off at once to watch the Amroli Railway Station. This constable arrested two Kaira Waghris and a Surat Kunbi, who had brought them down. Rs. 250 worth of property was found on these men, the result of a case of housebreaking and theft they had just committed in the city. About 1½ months ago the head constable on duty in mufti on the Surat station asked a man in an old police coat who he was. He said he was a 1st class constable on the Broach Police and had just arrived. A few minutes after, the haed constable saw the man trying to sell a gold chain. He arrested him and took him to 'Khir Salah', when the man said he was cook to the Sheristedar of the Broach Police. This proved to be a fact, but the property he was trying to dispose of came, I hear, from Baroda."

7. And again,—

"A Kaira Wagri was some little time ago stopped and searched on Surat Railway Station, Rs. 400 worth of jewelry was round his waist. He had robbed a house during the night and was trying to get away before the police could get the news. The policemen on all the various stations though which the rail passes have orders to go on duty in plain clothes wearing absolutely no police kit. The policeman going to watch the Kim Station some three months ago stopped a Borah and examined his kit. Property to the value of Rs. 500 was found with him. The constable took the Borah to his chief constable at Olpad. Enquiries were made and the property found to be some stolen from Surat and the Bor ahto be a habitual offender. The woman who had been robbed did not know of her loss until the police instituted their enquiries. If the police only check comers and goers with a little discrimination they establish a scare amongst thieves, who will take good care to travel in places where they are allowed to come and go as they like."

8. Many other interesting details have been given in the report.

9. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the Police, Mr. Gibbs speaks in the very highest terms of Khán Saheb Nanabhai Cawasji, City Inspector, and trusts that he may obtain the title of Khán Báhádur in recognition of his most valuable services. This distinction appears in the last birth-day Honours list. Of the Chief Constables, some are well reported of, some the reverse. "The actual Police," Mr. Gibbs says "are a very well-behaved lot, and if I could only get good Jamadárs I should be happy." It is satisfactory to find that the punishments show a still further decrease this year, 91 persons in all having been punished against 105 last year and 130 in 1887. The decrease is due to 79 men punished this year as compared with 93 in 1888, while the number of officers so dealt with remains stationary at 12.

10. There is some improvement in education both as regards officers and men.

11. Drill in this district is very bad. The large fire in April necessitated all the head-quarter men being put on special night and day picquets in the burnt areas of the city. Mr. Gibbs' proposal to send 11 men to a regiment to learn drill has been sanctioned by Government, and better results should be obtained before long. Mr. Gibbs' description of his experience of táluka drill as now existing are very vivid and to the point.

12. The Superintendent inspected all the 9 police stations and 47 of the 48 outposts. His reasons for not doing much in the way of personal investigation of crimes are satisfactory.

13. The District Magistrate points out that there is no increase in the number of cases of security for good behaviour. Fewer have been sent up than last year. He adds :—

"The District Police have fortunately been under Mr. Gibbs, without change for the whole year, and that officer appears to have his work well in hand, and he certainly takes a very intelligent interest in the working of the force under him."

14. I fully concur with the District Magistrate and consider that Mr. Gibbs has worked his district with vigour and ability.

THA'NA.

There is much that is unsatisfactory about this report. In the first place a most unfortunate delay in its submission to this office has caused the preparation of my report on the Presidency to be postponed for an extremely long period. The report was due on February 1st, but Mr. Cotgrave did not complete it till February 23rd. This is not his fault, as he did not return from leave till February 8th, and Mr. Maidment, an inexperienced officer, who had been in charge of the district, was not qualified to draw it up. The report, after it left the District Superintendent of Police's office, remained with Mr. Porteous, the District Magistrate, till April 15, in spite of several reminders. When it did reach this office, the figures in Supplementary Statement I were so incorrectly given that it had to be returned for amendment. The report was re-submitted on 28th April and was again found to be very inaccurate, and I had to order the Superintendent's clerk and crime registers to be sent to this office. They came on May 2nd and the figures were finally completed on May 5th.

2. The first point that calls for notice in the report is that the new rules for the prompt disposal of cases have been absolutely ignored. The number of pending Indian Penal Code cases at the beginning of the year was 331. At the close it was nearly as high, the number having been only reduced to 323. This is extremely unsatisfactory. It should be about 50. Most District Superintendents of Police have been able to achieve great success in this important matter. I was aware from the quarterly returns from Thána that the orders of Government were not being attended to, and I wrote strongly to the District Officers about it, besides bringing the matter to the notice of Government in my letter No. 8451 of 14th December 1889, upon which Government Resolution No. 180 of 11th January 1890 was issued. In drawing up his report Mr. Cotgrave has, in spite of the clearest instructions from this office, discussed the figures in Statement A, Part I, instead of those in the new supplementary Statement I. He has, moreover, taken the cases in Class VI in conjunction with Indian Penal Code cases, which should have been criticised by themselves.

3. In my last year's report I was able to point to a considerable decrease of crime in this district. In the year under report, taking the figures obtained from Supplementary Statement I, real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases have gone up from 1,102 to 1,422. The increase comes chiefly under Classes III and V, and is generally connected with cases in which property was stolen. Murders and culpable homicide cases have gone up from 7 to 22, of which 7 ended in a conviction, and robberies from 10 to 22, of which 10 ended in conviction. Dacoities have gone down from 6 to 3.

4. The percentages have not to be modified by the large number of cases brought over from last year, as an equally large number remained for disposal at the close of the year under report. The percentage of conviction to the Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has gone down from 69 to 50, and of conviction to cases sent up for trial from 69 to 61. The police have therefore done worse both in investigating cases and preparing them for trial. The figures relating to persons show somewhat less successful results than last year; but the number dealt with is very large, the total number of persons arrested by the police under all laws being 3,399 as compared with 2,901 in 1888. Under all these heads Thána is below the level of the Northern Division, and except in the percentage of convictions to cases reported below the average for the Presidency. The figures regarding stolen property are in some respects good, but as no less than Rs. 26,386 belong to pending cases they are not altogether satisfactory. The amount stolen has gone up from Rs. 13,687 to Rs. 28,307. Recoveries are, however, registered at Rs. 22,433 as compared with Rs. 8,692 last year. Mr. Cotgrave has given no reasons at all to account for the increase of crime and the comparative ill success of the police in dealing with it except the large assembly of people at the Tánsa water-works. But Tánsa has been singularly free from crime.

5. On the supervision over bad characters the Superintendent's remarks are interesting :—

"In this district," he writes, "great advantage has been derived from a systematic examination of persons alighting at dharamshalas. All the main roads to Bombay passing

through this district the number of wayfarers is exceedingly large. Burglaries were of most frequent occurrence in villages lying in the vicinity of the road between Bombay and Násik, and I am happy to say that they now but seldom occur."

6. On the efficiency and conduct of the Police the Superintendent writes as follows:—"There is little to be said under this heading. The general conduct of the force has been good, but great improvements are possible." The number of punishments is not high and has decreased from last year. Mr. Cotgrave records his opinion that the test of judging on number of punishments in a year is of little value unless the same Superintendent is in charge in the years under comparison, and this is doubtless to a great extent true. There was a most marked improvement as regards education in 1888 over 1887. The figures for this year show a further slight improvement. The number of men put through the course of drill is not so great as in 1888, but is higher than in the two preceding years.

7. Out of 27 serious crimes the Superintendent or his Assistant visited the scenes of 15; and out of 15 police stations and 51 outposts 14 and 44 respectively were inspected. Considering the size of the district, and that Mr. Cotgrave had no Assistant from August, this is satisfactory. It is not however stated how much of this work was done by Mr. Cotgrave and how much by his Assistant.

8. The Ábkári police are numerically strong, and their relations to the Superintendent are not very satisfactory. The sudden calls made by the A'bkári Inspectors render it necessary to enlist inferior recruits, and there is difficulty about promotion and dissatisfaction in various ways. The District Superintendent of Police considers that the fault lies with the A'bkári Department and the system; but the District Magistrate differs from Mr. Cotgrave on this important matter, and says that even if existing arrangements are faulty, a good deal of the responsibility rests with the Superintendent himself.

9. Mr. Porteous has appended an interesting supplement to the report. He writes that the increase of cases under the Indian Penal Code is a serious matter, and the District Superintendent of Police has made no effort to explain it adequately.

I reproduce his remarks on A'bkári cases:—

"Special offences under Class VI have also increased largely, but fortunately it is not difficult in respect of this particular class of case to find the reason. A'bkári cases have been more numerous by 216 than they were in 1888, and the reason is that during the first half of the year the ábkári arrangements in force were such as proved to be directly conducive to illicit practices of all kinds. The simple facts are these, that the people must have liquor and that up to a certain price they are prepared to pay for it. This price was exceeded, the ábkári farmers were not bound down to a maximum selling price and their interest did not compel them to sell cheap. They sold at high rates, which the bulk of the people could not afford to pay. An immense stimulus was accordingly given to smuggling, and a great deal of the good work of previous years was undone. Mowra flowers were imported in large quantities and illicit stills were worked in every corner of the district. Where toddy was easily obtainable it too was distilled into spirit, and while the licit consumption of liquor fell enormously, illicit manufacture was carried on on a scale with which the regular establishments were in great degree powerless to cope. It is true that in the middle of the year a new policy was introduced, but the mischief had been done, and although the cheapening of liquor had an almost instantaneous effect on the sales, it was some time before the severe repressive measures which were taken began to produce any sensible diminution in the number of breaches of the A'bkári Act. The good results will be more apparent this year, but it is doubtful if things will resume the *status quo ante* for a year or two to come. Meanwhile it has been found necessary largely to increase the A'bkári Police; punitive posts have been quartered in several groups of villages and the establishment of additional posts is still under consideration.

"In some measure the number of cases under the Salt Act depends on the number of ábkári cases. Contraband salt in some parts of the district is consumed by a considerable proportion of the people, and the greater the number of houses searched in connection with alleged offences under the Penal Code or under the A'bkári Act, the greater is the number of salt cases brought to light. It is when houses are being searched for stolen property, for illicit liquor &c., that seizures are most frequently made of contraband salt."

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. Kennedy's report is clear and to the point. The figures for the year, taken in conjunction with his explanation regarding them, are somewhat remarkable. The number of cognizable Indian Penal Code cases reported to the police has gone down from 1,301 to 1,271. So far so good; but upon the elimination of "excluded" cases, the number of real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases that occurred, whether reported to the Police or the Magistrates, stands at 495 for the year under report as compared with 360 for the preceding year. Serious crimes of violence have slightly decreased, and the increase is chiefly under Classes III and V, being made up of cases against property.

2. Mr. Kennedy considers that there has, however, been no increase in crime, and that the explanation lies in the following considerations. In 1888 excluded cases numbered 65 per cent. of those for disposal, in 1889 only 54. Similarly the percentage of cases "disposed of without being brought to trial" *i.e.* undetected to "cases disposed of" was in 1888, 6 per cent. and in 1889, 18 per cent. This is due, Mr. Kennedy maintains, to the new system by which final reports in cases in which no arrest is made are sent to Subdivisional or First Class Magistrates only, instead of to the Mamlátdárs or Second Class Magistrates. Under the new arrangement it is by no means as easy for the Police to get a case "excluded" as false and so struck out of the statistics altogether. "If complaints," the Superintendent writes, "had been classed as false this year as readily as they have been so classed in former years, the statistics would have told a very different tale." This consideration affects not only the number of cases and percentages relating to them but also the property tests, as many cases in which property is alleged to have been stolen would, under the lax system formerly in vogue, have disappeared from the calculation and left a much smaller amount to account for. There is doubtless much truth in this; and probably the returns of many districts are materially affected by the various degrees of strictness with which Magistrates scrutinise final reports. As the object of the existence of the police is not to produce good percentages irrespective of the work which the figures are supposed to stand for, but to do their utmost to protect life and property, it is not a matter for regret, but the contrary, that the Magistrates should insist upon the police being responsible for the investigation of cases reported to them: and that a stop should be put to all attempts to shuffle out of their responsibility by making out that a case is false unless it is perfectly clear from the evidence that it is so. It is noteworthy that in this district the police reported as false 120 cases, which the Magistrates classed as true. It may be assumed upon this consideration, that crime in the district has not increased to any appreciable extent. With regard to the percentages, which of course suffer from the reasons given, there is another factor to be considered that must depress them, and that is, that the number of pending cases has been reduced from 162 to 64, and most of the 98 thus disposed of would naturally be undetected. It is nevertheless an excellent thing that the number of undisposed of cases has been reduced to reasonable proportions.

3. Thus the percentage of convictions to real Indian Penal Code cases diposed of has come down from 65 to 41. Whether, after all that has been said, this represents any real falling off in the work of the Police it is difficult to say. Probably, judging by other percentages, which are not so affected, to some extent it does. For the percentages of convictions to true cases decided by trial has gone down from 91 to 83. It is still, however, well above the average of the Presidency and Northern Division, which stand at 78 and 71 respectively.

4. Taking the percentages relating to persons the results are extremely unsatisfactory. The percentages have gone down from 63 and 65 to 52 and 53 respectively, and are inferior to those for the Presidency and Central Division. On this the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

"The new system, under which Divisional First Class Magistrates pass final orders in cases not sent to trial, has of course nothing to do with this. Evidently the cases against accused were not well supported by evidence this year as last, and to a great extent the

police must be held responsible for this. There is no particular reason to account for the falling off during the year under review as far as I can see."

Last year however the figures were above the average for the district and this year they are not so much below it. It may be noticed that in one case of rioting, a difficult charge to prove in the mofussil, 50 persons were acquitted, while last year only 4 persons were arrested for rioting.

5. As regards property Mr. Kennedy writes :—

"The value of property recovered during the year under review is deplorably small, I must admit, and shows that the police have to all intents and purposes been utterly unsuccessful in recovering stolen property. However, the figures are greatly affected by the considerations given at the beginning of this review."

6. The following is extracted from Mr. Kennedy's report :—

"In reply to the two queries mentioned in para. 12 of the Government Resolution No. 6674 of 13th December 1889 on the last year's Annual Report, namely : (are dishonest offences against property now committed to a larger extent than formerly by skilful criminals ? If so, what organized measures should be devised and carried out in order successfully to defeat their methods ?) I think the answer to the first must be in the affirmative decidedly, and I feel sure the experience of all Superintendents of Police will endorse mine on this point.

"The answer to the 2nd is more difficult to give. It involves a review of the whole police system in vogue in this country and is so closely allied with the very important question pressing for solution more and more year by year, as to what must be done to improve the efficiency of the police, that it is impossible to discuss the matter satisfactorily in an annual report. One thing seems clear at any rate, and that is, that if the police are to be expected to cope with expert and professional criminals, a large and well organized detective police agency is an absolute necessity, and that the law must strengthen the hands of the police to enable them to deal satisfactorily with criminal tribes, foreigners, strangers and suspicious characters coming from all parts of India."

7. As regards supervision over bad characters the Superintendent writes as follows :—

"I insist on all the police being acquainted with the names, means of livelihood and whereabouts of all the persons now entered in the bad character books. The Bhils, Kolis and Ramoshis are nominally mustered daily by the village police.

"In two cases during the year proceedings were taken against two persons for exacting security for good behaviour; in one of these, the accused, in default of giving the security demanded, went to jail. In the other case the Magistrate refused to demand security.

"The difficulty the police have to contend with in making use of this provision of the law is not so much the unwillingness of Magistrates to demand security, though this is a real difficulty owing to the different views different Magistrates hold regarding the nature of the evidence required, but the reluctance on the part of respectable witnesses to come forward gratuitously and give evidence, and often to no purpose incur the displeasure and revenge of reckless and lawless characters."

8. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force it is stated to have been fairly satisfactory. The number of punishments it has been necessary to inflict is slightly above the number for last year and the average for the last three years :—

"The chief constables' and the head constables' (1st and 2nd grade) ranks," Mr. Kennedy writes, "are composed of very inferior material on the whole. There is not now one head constable, 1st or 2nd class, fit for promotion, should a vacancy occur, to the chief constable's grade, and of the 14 chief constables 5 are worn out and beyond their work. As a newcomer the police struck me as a smart and well set up body of men who work willingly but are somewhat slack and wanting in expedition and method in the disposal of criminal work. I have been unable to discover any real detective ability at all so far. The material from which the force is recruited is according to my experience above the average, but I notice among all ranks the not uncommon defect, a timid tendency to shirk and shift responsibility. Perhaps this is accounted for among the lower grades of constables and head constables by a want of confidence in the higher which just now have a large proportion of old and feeble officers."

The number of educated officers and men is reported at 95 and 280 as compared with 75 officers and 325 men in 1888. The District Superintendent of Police states his belief that in former years the names of some men who could only sign their names were included among the returns of educated men. If so, it was strictly against orders issued from this office three years ago. At head-quarters the drill progresses satisfactorily. At tálukas it is slack.

9. Mr. Bulkley personally investigated 1 serious offence and Mr. Kennedy 6. The reasons for not doing more are satisfactory.

All the 13 police stations and 27 out of 34 outposts were inspected.

10. It is to be regretted that the crime returns are not better, but I consider that Mr. Kennedy has worked the district with his customary vigour and ability.

KHANDESH.

Mr. Vincent's report is admirably clear, complete and painstaking. But it is extremely unpleasant reading. Perhaps the chief room that it affords for congratulation lies in the fact that the number of pending Indian Penal Code cognizable cases has been reduced from 1,757 or 1,912 (in this as other instances the figures for 1888 are evidently very shaky) to 118; so in future the police will be able to devote their full energy to the detection of each new case that is reported without being hampered by an unmanageable mass of undisposed-of arrears.

2. Last year I had to record that the working of the Khándesh police could only be described as disastrous. Referring to this damaging opinion, Mr. Vincent states that if this were the case then Khándesh has now reached a stage in its downward career at which everybody concerned must look with very serious misgivings.

3. Last year there was an increase of 13 per cent. in cognizable cases. This year the number of true cognizable Indian Penal Code cases has gone up from 1,858 to 1,955. The number reported to the police has gone up from 2,618 to 2,740 and direct cases from 40 to 118. Murders and culpable homicide cases have gone up from 16 to 22, dacoities from 30 to 32, and robberies from 17 to 49. Cases under Class III have risen from 486 to 636.

4. As regards the percentages, allowance must of course be made for the large number of pending cases of previous years brought over to this year, most of which would be undetected, and also to the greater strictness of the Sub-divisional Magistrate in classing cases as false; but it is lamentable to see that the percentage of conviction to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has fallen from 61 to 18. In murders it has fallen from 45 to 41, in attempts and culpable homicide from 100 to 13, in dacoities from 33 to 16, and in theft from 68 to 17. Out of the 1,955 real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases that occurred, only 756 were brought to trial. It is natural then that the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial should be high, as so few cases were sent up. The percentage has gone up from 64 to 79. The police have been successful in dealing with the persons that they arrested, and the two percentages have gone up from 49 and 57 to 59 and 63, the first being inferior and the second superior to the average for the Presidency, and both superior to that of the Central Division. This shows that when the Khándesh police do take up a case and get it before the Courts they are successful in obtaining convictions, or the Magistrates are more willing to convict than elsewhere; but their success in this brings out in more startling contrast their inability to get the vast majority of cases before the Courts at all. The figures relating to property are simply appalling, whatever errors there may have been in compiling those for 1888. The value of property stolen has apparently gone up from Rs. 56,823 to Rs. 2,12,554, and the percentage of recoveries has fallen from 46 to 13. The number of cases in which property was stolen is reported to have risen from 936 to 2,719; and cases in which it was recovered have sunk from 686 to 652. The amount alleged to be stolen in pending cases is of course much less as there are few such cases. Figures relating to property can never attain any great degree of accuracy; but figures like these may be taken to be more or less approximate to the truth and comment upon them is needless.

5. In paragraph 20 of my report on Khándesh for last year, I wrote as follows:—

"The first thing necessary to put the Khándesh police in a satisfactory condition is to place an experienced Police officer in charge and have him there for a term of years. Frequent changes of Assistants are also to be deprecated. Where the charge is so enor-

mous and the quality of the force so inferior, efficiency must very largely depend on the personal knowledge and prestige of the Superintendent and his Assistants."

6. The district this year has been in charge of no less than six different officers. In the two Assistants' offices there was Mr. O'Connor for 8 months in one and Mr. Biddle for 4 months in the other, and the rest of the year no one. Mr. Vincent has, since the close of last year, had no Assistant, and is working this enormous district single-handed.

As to this he writes as follows :—

"I do not complain of the very hard work which, under the present circumstances, falls on me, but I would fail in my duty were I not to prominently draw your attention to the fact that no improvement in the working of the police of this district can be looked for unless Government maintain the superintending staff at its proper strength, or split the district in two. From a police point of view such a partition would have many advantages, and as it would not cause an increase of expenditure, I have ventured to throw out the suggestion."

7. I make the following extracts from the District Superintendent of Police's report on the state of crime :—

"Better registration of offences has probably contributed somewhat towards the increase under Penal Code cases, but there can be no doubt that in serious cases criminals have been more active in spite of what, I understand, has been as regards crops not a bad year and this speaks badly for the police.

"The village police pátils have been somewhat more energetic ; 87 cases having been taken up by them in 1889, against 49 in the previous year.

"The dacoity crime, which for years seemed to have taken to dying out, has evidently found favour again with the Bhils, and it is to be regretted that as regards convictions, 1889 has been far worse even than 1888.

"This will undoubtedly give the Bhils confidence in their prowess and lead to more—as I am already experiencing now—for to the mind of a Bhil, a successful dacoity has the same value and charm as a victory has to a general of a civilized army.

"True, Tántya has disappeared from the stage, but his gang is still in existence, and there are many Bhils and many others in this district and beyond it who cherish his memory and will try to emulate him."

"*Thefts* (*including House-breaking and Theft*).—At the outset I must remark that by an oversight the figures in the supplementary statement for 1888, exclude all burglaries ($\frac{457}{380}$ Indian Penal Code) and to this is due the enormous increase which a juxtaposition of the two statements exhibits. Adding 364 cases (in which property was stolen) to the figure there given (1,376), a total of 1,740 is arrived at, and this shows but a small increase for 1889, when it stands at 1,784."

8. The Superintendent calculates that during the last four years, 800 cases of burglary have remained undetected, and the enormous amount of Rs. 2,20,000 worth of property has been acquired by criminals beyond a chance of recovery :—

"I have," he continues, "for many years drawn attention to this enormous loss, and explained that the perpetrators of these offences being almost invariably foreigners, such as Rattores, Badaks, Minias, Kumties, Ghaur and Márwádi Bráhmins, men far superior mentally and mostly physically, to our police, the latter have not much chance against them, even if they remained within the vicinity of the scenes of their exploits. But this is very rarely the case ; no sooner has a burglary been successfully transacted, than one or more of the fraternity move off as fast as their legs and the railway can carry them, and in most cases they have reached a place of safety far beyond the *imagination* and the resources of the police before the latter has completed the study of the hole-in-the-wall. I perceive that the Commissioner, Central Division, in his forwarding remarks on the returns of his Division for 1888, states that the police have the same chances of pursuit by means of the railway as the thief has of getting away by it. With due deference, I beg to point out that this is unfortunately not the case. A thief, whom no one has seen committing the burglary, with at least 24 hours' start, his pockets full of money or small valuables, in the garb, very often, of a holy man, or else very respectably dressed, selects the *one* road which will remove him most swiftly from danger to safety. The policeman has first to solve the riddle who the thief could have been, which out of half a dozen equally good roads he may have taken, and to what distance at one or the other of the six routes he may have proceeded.

"He may obtain a clue, say, that a suspicious-looking man—nay, say even the real thief—took, two days ago, a ticket at Bhusával for Ajmere, Bombay, Cawnpur, Peshawar or Tutikorin. How can he follow him, with probably only a couple of annas in his pocket ; far less how can he overtake him ? And how very often do not thieves practise the hare's trick of doubling back ?

"Were crime localised as in former years, had the thieves only their legs or horses to trust to for swiftness, then our police could cope with them and by greater exertions overtake some of them; but the railway, the post office, and the telegraph are of far greater advantage to the thieving fraternity than to the police and they have not been slow to take advantage of them.

"Then a successful thief can always offer a far bigger bribe than I can promise a reward, and for the pittance of pay we give we cannot expect physical fitness, energy, intelligence and all the cardinal virtues.

"Some remedy for this deplorable state of affairs must soon be devised, and I once more venture to press on your notice the thorough reorganization of the village police system even at the expense of the constabulary. Still that would only be a half measure unless supplemented by some legal power of surveillance in the hands of the Magistracy or the Police, and the repression of the exuberant vagabondage of foreign budmashes, who in the unlimited freedom which they now enjoy are not unlikely to become a source of danger from a political, as they are already from a police, point of view.

"I now come to *ordinary* (including cattle) *thefts*, and I regret that the labour I have bestowed on the unravelling of the mysteries in which the figures for 1888 are shrouded has been all thrown away."

9. As regards the receiving of stolen property he writes as follows :—

"There has been no noteworthy increase under this head and the percentages have improved as regards both cases and persons.

"Receivers are so numerous that it is simply impossible to keep an eye on them; they outnumber the police greatly, for there is not a village without one or more; in towns they may be counted by the dozen in each.

"Of course I do not wish to say that they follow this trade and none else, for if that were the case, surveillance would be easier; but I mean that there is scarcely a village of which the Sonar or Sávkár would not gladly purchase ornaments at greatly reduced prices and ask no questions.

"By far the greater part of the stolen property falls however, as already stated, to the share of foreign thieves and is by them disposed of in distant countries, where the local police have no chance of recovering it."

10. With reference to supervision over bad characters the Superintendent writes as follows :—

"I would however here repeat what I have said in former reports, that unless the police are given legal authority of surveillance, their supervision over bad characters will always remain more or less a farce. These gentry know the extent of the police powers and the weakness of the ordinary constables only too well, and here, as elsewhere, it has happened that released offenders openly defy the police.

"Házri books of the criminal classes are kept up by police pátils, but I am more than doubtful of their value to us, as I cannot make sure that the police pátils attend to the duty of nightly mustering the men borne on the lists.

"To the cunning ones and still more so to those whose wits have been sharpened by an unsuccessful trial or by a residence in jail, these muster rolls not unfrequently furnish an admirable defence, especially when the pátil is a friend, and thus occasionally thieves have been able to prove that they were on a given night at A, peaceably in bed, when in reality they were at Z engaged in a burglary."

11. The general conduct of the Khándesh Police is unsatisfactory. Dismissals number 22 as against an average of 15, judicial punishments 27 as against an average of 11, and other punishments 22 and 147 as compared with an average of 48 and 119 for officers and men respectively.

"The efficiency of the force," Mr. Vincent writes, "is on a par with the general conduct of it, and I regret that I cannot speak better of the force as a whole. There are undoubtedly some good and trustworthy men in it; it must also be borne in mind that, as now constituted, one-half of the force is undermanned and overworked and the other half overmanned and underworked.

"Several of my predecessors have tried to induce the Bhils to work more and better, but the attempts seem not to have been a success. Unless very strictly watched they will do nothing or worse than nothing as was recently exemplified by their conduct when numerous small parties of them were sent out on special duty at the beginning of 1889, and could not for want of a sufficient number of good head constables be properly supervised.

"Education is not progressing."

12. Drill and ball practice have been carried on as usual and the one favourable feature during the year was that the Khándesh Bhil Corps obtained the largest share of the Presidential prize-money, namely, Rs. 327-8, out of a total of Rs. 676.

13. The District Superintendent of Police has done what was possible under the circumstances in the way of proceeding to the scenes of serious crimes. He also inspected 13 police stations and 36 outposts; and 17 stations and 69 outposts were visited by the Assistants.

14. Mr. Loch, the District Magistrate, appends a valuable memo., but as he goes over the same ground as Mr. Vincent, I need not make any extract from what he says except the following:—

"The increase in the number of murders is due mainly to the dacoity at Ghodgaon in the Chopda Táluka, the last effort of the remains of Wanolya's gang, which was fortunately broken up during the year; a gang, which was very troublesome at the beginning of the year in North-Eastern Khándesh and Nimar was partially broken up by the Nimar Police; the capture of Tántya, who was looked up to as a leader by all the Sátpura Bhils in Eastern Khándesh, has had a good effect, and the close of the year has been more peaceful than the beginning."

15. Mr. Vincent has worked extremely hard to improve the Khándesh Police, and if left in the district, and given proper assistance, he would doubtless effect a speedy improvement.

Division of Khándesh.—From a Police point of view, the division of Khándesh into two districts is a good idea. It is quite impossible for a Superintendent to inspect it properly and to attend to investigations of serious cases. One Superintendent might take the eastern tálukas without an Assistant, as the railway goes through this part; another Superintendent to take the western and northern tálukas with one Assistant. I think in this district as well as in the Panch Maháls, Bhil Corps should be reduced at first gradually. As the Bhils are not used to the same amount of duty as armed police in other districts, it will be necessary to instil more discipline into them but in such a way as will not disgust them with the service, otherwise we shall have them deserting *en masse* and taking to their former dacoiting habits. More education should be given them. In a large district like Khándesh they cannot be properly looked after by one Superintendent. They are allowed to remain vegetating at outposts too long, and so they tend to gravitate back to their former uncivilized form.

NA'SIK.

Mr. Henderson, who has now been in charge of the district for some time, and knows it well, has written a clear report on the year's operations. Last year I had to report a certain increase in crime under the various headings. During the earlier part of the year under report fears were entertained of a further serious increase of crime on account of the undoubted distress which existed in various parts of the district owing to the scanty rainfall. Mr. Henderson takes credit to the Police that these anticipations have been, to so small an extent, realised; but the figures that he has employed upon which to base his opinion are not very clear. Taking the figures from Supplementary Statement, Part I, in the way employed throughout my report, I find a very considerable increase. Crimes of violence, I am glad to see, stand at much the same level as last year, which was a fairly low one. Murders and culpable homicide cases number 14 as against 13. Dacoities have risen from 4 to 7 and robberies decreased from 18 to 17. But the total number of true Indian Penal Code cases shows a very unsatisfactory rise from 612 to 892. Cases under Class III have risen in number from 163 to 219 and under Class V from 361 to 575. Násik City and Igatpura Táluka are responsible for a large proportion of the cases.

2. The number of pending cases has increased from 12 to 159. But these figures require some explanation. Last year the fact of there being so few undisposed of cases called for my favourable criticism, but I find that it was undeserved. The 12 cases represented only those before the Courts or which were subsequently detected, the undetected cases being treated as though they had been classified as "not brought to trial." Perhaps that is the result that would have been attained had final reports been submitted; but the figures for 1888 certainly conveyed the impression that final reports had been submitted to the Magistrate in a very large number of cases in which this had not been done. In the year under report 159 Indian Penal Code cases are shown as pending, but the number actually stands at 313. Of these, 18 cases are before the Courts, in 154 final reports have been submitted but orders not issued by the Magistrate,

and in 141 cases the Police have not submitted their final reports. This is not satisfactory either as regards the Police or the Magistracy. However, as regards the 154 cases in which the Magistrates have not passed orders on the final reports, Mr. Henderson has treated them in the spirit of the rules and entered them as cases decided without being brought to trial.

3. Thus the report is unsatisfactory as regards the increase of crime in the number of undisposed of cases; but the increase in criminality has been accompanied by a considerable improvement in the working of the police. There is a considerable improvement in the percentage of conviction to true cases disposed of under murder and culpable homicide cases, a slight falling off under dacoity, an improvement of more than 100 per cent. under robbery, but under Class V there is a falling off from 60 to 56. Under Indian Penal Code cases as a whole this percentage has improved from 51 to 53, under convictions to cases decided by trial from 76 to 84, and under persons the percentage of convictions to arrests has gone up from 61 to 63. In obtaining convictions against those sent up for trial the Police have not been quite so successful, the percentage having declined from 67 to 65. There has been a great decrease in the amount of property stolen, while the amount recovered has remained almost stationary, so the percentage has very largely improved from 32 to 82. The number of cases in which property was stolen has gone down from 580 to 339, and cases in which it was recovered from 433 to 428, percentage being almost unchanged.

4. The dacoities were for the most part not of a serious nature. There is a large increase under theft and a slight decrease under house-breaking. Only 3 serious cases in which more than Rs. 1,000 was stolen occurred during the year. The two first were successfully accounted for, the last was only reported to the Police just before the close of the year.

5. Mr. Henderson writes about the great number of false complaints that are made to the Police and the difficulty of getting people who bring maliciously false cases punished by the Courts. As an instance of this he quotes the following case in which it happened that convincing proof of the falsity of the charge was obtained by the discovery of the property alleged to be stolen. In many cases that are practically as clear the case cannot be brought home to the person who has made the false charge through want of sufficient legal proof. The case referred to is thus described :—

"In the dead of night a man raised a hue and cry of robbery in his 'khalla' outside the village. The neighbours attracted by his loud cries hastened to the spot. There is a police post in the village; the men came at once. The complainant reported the loss of ornaments from his person, and some bags of grain, and pointed out the broken hedge by which his attackers had come and gone. He lay groaning from the effects of the rough handling he had received. The police were all night searching for the robbers by torch-light, but no vestige of a footprint could be found. The complainant was questioned minutely. His replies began to get evasive, and suspicions were aroused. The police found all the property the next day. The grain bags had been buried in the 'khalla' by himself and the ornaments were unearthed from his own house in the village. The grain had been sold the previous day, but not removed. His object was to appropriate it. This is a clear case where the culprit can be judicially dealt with, but in the event of no property having been found there would have been no clear case against him, although the most well-founded suspicions might have existed."

On the other hand in one large theft case the Chief Constable persisted in stating that no case had occurred, but it was subsequently detected by the Police in another part of the district.

6. As regards taking security for good behaviour the Superintendent writes as follows :—

"Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was resorted to in one instance only. This is no doubt a defect. The police do not seem at all ready enough to avail themselves of their powers in this respect. The matter has been pointed out to them and the results will be carefully watched. No very frequent necessity, it is true, exists in dealing with such cases, but the proportion reported is as good as *nil*. The chief constables are all well aware of the law."

7. With regard to the efficiency and conduct of the Police there has been a very great increase in the number of officers and men who had to be punished. The total number of these cases has gone up from 15 officers and 95 men in

1888 to 40 officers and 150 men in 1889, the average being 14 and 94 respectively. In a number of instances, however, the offences for which these punishments had to be inflicted were committed in 88. The dismissals rose from 9 to 25. There was considerable corruption prevalent in 1888, but in a number of flagrant cases Mr. Henderson made special inquiry and submitted full reports to the Inspector-General. The Superintendent considers that this blemish in the force has assumed greatly lower proportions, if it is not entirely stamped out. Apart from the heavy number of punishments noted, very satisfactory work has been done by the Police, which may be in a great measure due to Mr. Henderson's strict discipline. Crime has been successfully dealt with and in numerous cases excellent detective work has been displayed. Mr. Henderson looks upon the force as a whole as a very creditable and hardworking body of men. Special attention has been given to education; and the number of educated officers and men has increased from 93 and 226 to 114 and 281 respectively.

8. The Superintendent personally investigated 10 serious crimes, and inspected all the 16 police stations and 59 out of the 60 outposts against 9 of the former and 24 of the latter last year. As regards this the Superintendent writes as follows:—

"The area of this district is 5,940 square miles, and to get over the ground and do one's work at the same time, is no easy matter. Some of the outlying posts are most difficult to get at, being at great distances from the various centres. I do not find that the whole number of outposts have on a previous occasion been visited in the one year, and it was only by allowing standing work to lie over, and taking forced marches, that I was able to do so. I was anxious, however, at the commencement of my charge to acquaint myself with the whole of the district."

9. In forwarding the report the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"In the Government Resolution reviewing the previous year's report, special attention is directed to the manner in which the Police Superintendents personally supervise the investigations of their subordinates. The large proportion of convictions to cases sent up for trial indicates that Mr. Henderson has been careful in this matter, and he deserves credit for the large amount of inspection done by him."

POONA.

Major Macpherson has submitted a well written, complete and thoughtful report, and in many ways the results that he has to show of the year's operations are satisfactory. The actual number of Indian Penal Code cases reported has increased, but upon the elimination of excluded cases it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease of real cognizable cases. The decrease is from 1,477 in 1888 to 1,025 in 1889. Cases under Class II have gone down from 112 to 60 and under Class V from 1,096 to 663; but cases under Class III have gone up from 188 to 254. The decrease in Classes II and V is very gratifying, and the only weak point in the Superintendent's report is that he does not give any particular reason to account for it. His attention has been rather directed to the increase in the number of crimes reported. Amongst true cases murders have gone up in number from 11 to 12, culpable homicide cases have diminished from 5 to 2; dacoities have risen from 5 to 22, and robberies from 3 to 22.

2. Last year I had to call attention to the excessive number of pending cases in this district. Major Macpherson has taken the greatest pains to get the Police to work with punctuality and promptitude, and has with no little difficulty succeeded in making the orders of Government understood. The number of cases undisposed of at the end of the year was only 168 as compared with 852 at the beginning. The disposal in 1889 of this large number of cases which should have been dealt with in 1888 has, apart from entailing very heavy work on the Police, seriously affected the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of, the majority of last year's pending cases being undetected. How far this accounts for the great drop from 62 to 34 under this head is hard to say. I do not think that this can be the sole cause; and the figures indicate some falling off in the success of the Police, though the exact extent cannot be accurately gauged. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has gone down from 22 to 14 under murder, from 100 to 33 under culpable homicide cases, from 33 to 11 under dacoities, and from 41 to 21 under robberies. Turning to

the percentage of convictions to true cases decided by trial which are not appreciably affected by pending cases it is satisfactory to note that for Indian Penal Code cases as a whole it has gone up from 64 to 68, while under persons the two percentages show an improvement from 46 and 51 to 56 and 60 respectively. The number of persons arrested by the Police stands at 1,239 in Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 1,384 last year. The property tests are practically identical with those for 1888, but the amount of property stolen has gone up from Rs. 36,587 to Rs. 83,102. The number of cases in which it was stolen has decreased from 845 to 810 ; so it would appear that the cases were generally of a more serious nature. This would indicate the hand of a large number of professionals. In the percentages relating to cases Poona is not so bad under that of convictions to cases disposed of as the average of the Central Division which stands at 28, but is inferior to the general level of the Presidency ; under convictions to cases decided by trial it is slightly inferior to both. Under persons it is much about the average of both. The working of the Police may thus on the whole be considered satisfactory.

3. The Superintendent's remarks on housebreaking and kindred crimes are very valuable.

"Housebreaking," he says, "is rapidly becoming a professional crime and a very profitable one, as a very small proportion of the large sums yearly stolen in this way is recovered. These professional crimes are always carefully planned, and I have no doubt that it frequently happens that before information has reached the Police, the stolen property has been conveyed by rail to Bombay or some other distant place of safety. It can be readily imagined that under such circumstances the offences are very difficult to detect. * * * The Poona district is unfortunate in the attractions it offers to the criminal classes. A large and wealthy city with a frequent service of trains, giving great facilities for the disposal of loot, attracts criminals from all parts. We have a large resident population of two very turbulent races, the Kolis in the west and the Rámoshis to the east, both given to periodical seasons of unrest, and I find also that there is a considerable body of Telungi Bhámtas (Chandanwallas) who have been living in the district for years. These men are most inveterate thieves and housebreakers, and I have noticed that the report of the arrival of a body of these people in a táluka is almost invariably followed shortly by the news of some serious case of housebreaking. These men are, I am convinced, responsible for a very large proportion of this class of crime, not only here but in the adjoining districts ; a few are occasionally convicted, but much more requires to be done, and I am doing what I can to insist on the Police taking more interest in the movements of these gangs."

4. It is remarkable that in the last two years out of 23 murder cases there have been only 4 convictions.

"For this want of success," the Superintendent writes, "the Police alone are not entirely responsible; under the present system of trial by jury it is almost impossible to procure convictions in murder cases. In three other cases, this year, the evidence was sufficient but the jury acquitted the accused; in one case the miscarriage of justice was so glaring that the District Magistrate appealed against the acquittal, but Government were powerless to interfere. Murder has, in fact, now become the safest crime to commit, and serious consequences may be expected when it becomes more generally known that this crime may be committed with impunity. The question arises whether it is fair to withdraw from the public the protection which the law has hitherto held out to them against this most serious form of crime. The evil results of these miscarriages of justice are more far-reaching than are generally suspected. The news of them rapidly spreads over large areas, and the first result experienced by the Police is that crime in general becomes more difficult to detect, people being more unwilling than ever to come forward and give evidence."

5. The District Magistrate in his interesting memo. on the report describes one verdict of the jury as perverse, and states that the jury system in Poona has been so sufficiently long time on trial and should be abolished in the interests of the public.

6. As regards the increase in dacoity Major Macpherson writes as follows :—

"This increase is due to one of these outbreaks which occur periodically in this district. In the present instance the outbreak began amongst the Mhángs and Rámoshis in the eastern tálukas of the district, but latterly the movement has been joined by men of a number of other castes. The centre of the movement is in the Indápur Táluka, where most of the dacoities have been committed, but raids are made on the adjoining tálukas and districts. During the greater part of the last rains I had a special chief constable and an extra party of some 20 men in the Indápur Táluka to try and check this class of crime. The District Police Inspector also remained out there for months. This had the

effect of checking these offences for a time, but yet the police were very unsuccessful in getting evidence in the crimes which had already been committed. The reason being that the people would make no effort to help themselves. They were so demoralised by fear that they would give no help to the Police and declined altogether to give evidence for fear of bringing down on themselves the vengeance of the dacoits. This naturally made the detection of the offences a practical impossibility. Towards the end of the year and the beginning of 1890 the dacoities which had for a time been kept in check again showed a tendency to increase. I therefore increased the special party by another 15 men, making it up to 35, which is all I can spare. A special Police Inspector has also been sent to me, and at last I think the police are beginning to get the upper hand. If the punitive posts on the villages of Shelgaum, Sansar and Sangaon, which have been asked for are sanctioned, I do not anticipate much more trouble from this part of the district. Since the beginning of 1890 one of the leaders of the dacoits has been committed to prison for a year under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and some 60 others have been arrested by the police of this district, Sholápur and Sátára, and are now under trial in various dacoity cases. If a fair proportion of these men are convicted, as I have reason to hope they will be, I think that the people of the táluka will re-gain confidence and that evidence will be forthcoming in several other dacoity cases. I would however remark that one of the most serious features in this class of crime is the growing tendency amongst the village patels and kulkarnis to side with the dacoits and this tendency is not confined to the Poona district alone, where the village officers sympathise with and side with the dacoits, crimes become far more difficult of detection, as they can by their influence prevent much evidence from reaching the police. I would ask if something cannot be done to enlist the sympathies of the village officers more in the cause of law and order. At present they are in no way interested in the detection of offences which may occur in their villages. Their quickest road to wealth is to harbour a gang of dacoits in their own village, and further by doing this they secure for themselves and their village immunity from plunder. It is true that they may thus render themselves liable to punishment, suspension perhaps for six months, but this they are quite ready to risk, the loss they thereby suffer is less than their probable gain from one dacoity. Except in wild tracts like the Poona Ghát country dacoity can never reach serious proportions without the support of the village officers."

7. As regards supervision over bad characters the criminal classes are becoming far too intelligent to any restrictions in the way of attending roll calls when they know that these cannot be legally enforced; and many decline altogether to present themselves at the Háziri. Two persons only were sent up before the Courts under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and in both cases they were bound over for security for good behaviour.

8. The Superintendent makes the following remarks on the efficiency and the conduct of the Police :—

"In the Poona city and cantonment the Police have worked very satisfactorily, but the same cannot be said of the tálukas. In the cantonment and city the men are under the constant supervision of their officers and when a crime occurs an officer of some intelligence can nearly always be at once deputed to take up the investigation, with the result that a very fair proportion of crime is detected. In the tálukas things are very different. The intelligence of the ordinary constable does not soar much above sentry duty over a treasury, or the escorting of prisoners from one place to another. Many are quite incapable of ever rising to the detection of the very simplest offence. To realise the apathy and want of intelligence of the ordinary police sepoy, one has but to assemble a few of them and put them some simple questions with regard to their every day duty ; after years of police service men will be found absolutely ignorant of every thing and with no desire to learn. These are the men who offer themselves for enlistment on Rs. 7 a month ; the pay is sufficient for them and they do valuable service as guards and escorts. But the criminal classes are yearly advancing in intelligence, and to be forced to try and drive the above material to the detection of offences committed by races of superior intelligence is heart-breaking."

9. The conduct of the Police has been only fairly good. The number of officers punished is less than in former years, but there is a very large increase in the number of men punished. In 1888 it was 85, and in 1889, 229. Major Macpherson had much to do in restoring discipline which had become very slack before he took charge ; and he has to a great extent succeeded. There is no change under the head of education.

10. Drill is very bad, and as there is practically no reserve the opportunities of putting this important matter on a more satisfactory basis are very few. There has been some improvement in ball practice, but Poona won none of the Presidency prizes.

11. The Superintendent investigated personally 15 serious crimes; and out of the 15 police stations and 38 outposts 13 and 18 respectively were visited. Major Macpherson was detained in Poona during the touring season on account of police arrangements in connection with His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit.

12. The Poona police are in very efficient hands under Major Macpherson.

SA'TA'RA.

Colonel Codrington states in his report, which is clear and comprehensive, that the year has been an uneventful one and consequently there is little of interest to record. The season has been a favourable one and crime has consequently decreased. The weak point in the working of the Police is the number of pending cases. Most districts have shown a very great improvement in this respect, but Sátára is one of the few in which practically nothing has been done to enforce the orders of Government on this subject. The number of undisposed of Indian Penal Code cases at the beginning of the year was 368, and it has only been reduced to 327, otherwise the record of the year's work is satisfactory. True Indian Penal Code cases have decreased from 764 to 662. Murders and culpable homicide cases have, I regret to see, gone up from 8 to 15. Dacoities are hardly known at present in this district and number 2 as compared with 1 in 1888. Robberies have gone up from 9 to 12, but thefts have decreased from 460 to 366. The Police have not met with quite the same success as last year in detecting offences, as the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has declined from 39 to 37, which is however higher than the average of the Central Division though below that of the Presidency. In convictions to cases decided by trial the percentage has improved from 57 to 69. This figure is still behind the level of the Central Division and Presidency. Under persons there is an improvement from 61 and 63 to 63 and 65 under the respective percentages, both these figures being superior to the average of the Central Division and the Presidency. The amount of property stolen has very greatly decreased and so has the number of cases, while the percentage of recoveries is practically identical with that for 1888.

2. As regards murders the Police have been extremely unsuccessful. Colonel Codrington writes as follows on the subject :—

"In connection with these murders 20 persons were arrested during the year under report as contrasted with 13 for the previous year. Out of these 17 persons were disposed of by trial and 3 under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. It is lamentable to note that all the persons disposed of by trial have been acquitted, and it is difficult to give any reason for this result. I can only say that in none of these cases have the proceedings of the police, either as to the evidence they produced, the manner in which it was obtained, or that they had not procured the best evidence available been in any way commented on by the committing Magistrates or the Sessions Court. Neither has there been any complaint that any of the accused have been tortured or illegally treated, nor that any evidence has been suborned. I do not think, therefore, that the police can be considered to blame for this unsatisfactory result."

The criminal statistics call for no further remark.

3. As regards the supervision over bad characters the Superintendent states that much difficulty has arisen owing to there being no provision of law preventing bad characters from leaving their villages without permission, and to insist on their regular attendance at the roll call. When on tour in the Válva and Khatáv Tálukas Colonel Codrington mustered and inspected some 700 Rámoshis and Mhángs and made inquiries into their different circumstances, wants, &c. Those who were very old and infirm and physically incapacitated from committing crime were excused from attending the Házeri.

4. The conduct of the Police has been on the whole satisfactory, but there has been a very great increase in the number of policemen punished. The numbers for this year are 16 officers and 64 men as compared with 8 officers and 29 men in 1888. The increase is due to more men being fined for carelessness in shooting and other minor dereliction of duty. The educational attainments of the force stand on a slightly higher level. The drill of the Sátára Police is always good. The mounted police have shown a great improvement in their shooting,

one of this number having carried off the first Presidency prize. On the other hand, the foot police have fallen off in their shooting, but their arms are so obsolete that accuracy of aim cannot be looked for.

5. Only 3 cases of murder and 1 of dacoity were personally investigated. The remaining cases which occurred in Colonel Codrington's time were at once, he states, detected. Detection did not however result in conviction. Colonel Codrington visited 14 police stations and 25 outposts out of 15 and 39 in the district, or not quite so many as last year. Colonel Codrington has exercised a firm control for many years over his men and the district generally.

SHOLAPUR.

Mr. Souter has written a clear and intelligent report; and although the figures, which represent the year's operations, are in themselves extremely unsatisfactory, he has nevertheless done excellent work in the face of very adverse circumstances. My last year's report upon this district shows the melancholy state into which the police had been allowed to degenerate under an inefficient Superintendent. Mr. Davies, who succeeded Mr. Yates, did much to place matters upon a more satisfactory footing; but success under such conditions cannot be looked for immediately. Mr. Souter has achieved a great deal, but it will still take considerable time to institute a permanent reform. Great credit is due to the present District Superintendent of Police for his determined efforts to bring about this result and for his candour in ignoring mere paper work and percentages in favor of getting this work honestly and thoroughly done without regard to criticism that might be based on any superficial estimate.

2. In 1888 there was a marked increase of crime and this year there is a further increase. Taking the figures from Supplementary Statement I, the actual number of real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases has gone up from 591 to 778; and the increase is to some extent greater than this, as Mr. Souter explains that last year cases under other laws were erroneously included in the figures relating to the Indian Penal Code. The increase is not under crimes of violence, as murders and culpable homicide cases have gone down from 15 to 10, dacoities have gone up from 2 to 6, but still stand at a low figure, and robberies number 16 in either years. But under Class III there is an increase from 121 to 238, and under Class V from 347 to 417.

3. One proof of Mr. Souter's good work lies in the fact that pending Indian Penal Code cases have been reduced from 338 to 82, which shows an immense improvement in the punctuality with which police investigations are conducted. Most of the cases brought over from 1888 would presumably be undetected; and the percentages necessarily suffer in consequence. That for convictions for true cases disposed of stand at 22 as compared with 56 last year, and 28 and 42 for the Central Division and Presidency respectively this year. But the figures for last year in Sholápur were unduly high and were no representation of the work done, consequently this comparison of the results for the two years is valueless. But the percentage of convictions to cases sent up for trial has fallen from 63 to 49. This not being appreciably affected by the above considerations may look like a falling off in work, especially as the percentages relating to persons have fallen from 43 and 52 to 34 and 36. But such is not the case. With the subjoined explanation of the District Superintendent of Police I entirely concur :—

"Soon after taking charge," he writes, "of this district, Mr. Logan, First Class Magistrate, pointed out that the police in order to secure good percentages deliberately refrained from sending up persons and cases for trial. An investigation into the matter left no doubt that there were good grounds for complaint, and this system of working only for the annual return had to be stopped. The increase in discharges looked at in this light then shows that the work of the police for the year under report has been more honest and straightforward than in former years, and as in view of the very large increase of arrests not one single complaint has been received from the Magistracy of capricious or unnecessary arrests, it follows that in every case there existed evidence though not perhaps conclusive evidence. And the amount of evidence necessary to constitute conclusive evidence must after all vary with idiosyncracies of Magistrates. The work of the police in sending so many more cases and in making so many arrests must therefore in spite of the number of discharges be considered as having conspicuously improved. The ordinary tests of percentages must not

therefore be applied in comparing this year's work with the work of former years, and indeed it should in my opinion be noted as a matter for triumph that 85 convictions in excess of last year were obtained and that 119 more accused were convicted."

4. The property tests point to fairly good work. The figures are so hampered by the amount of property in pending cases that the results cannot be very accurately gauged; but it is clear that recoveries amounted to Rs. 13,641 in 1889 as compared with Rs. 4,534 in 1888. The number of cases recorded in which property was stolen has increased from 172 to 399 and cases in which it was recovered have increased in nearly the same proportion from 162 to 329. This is distinctly satisfactory.

5. As regards the increase of crime the District Superintendent of Police makes the following thoughtful remarks:—

"The probable and only explanation seems to be that it is due to

(i) The unseasonable and scanty fall of rain.

(ii) A more strict registration of crime. There are now no 'prakarnas' as apart from cases on the crime register. This subtle distinction in former years acted as a kind of safety valve for doubtful or intricate cases.

(iii) The growing objection on the part of the educated and well-to-do classes to pay the depressed classes and village servants their 'haks' which leads to the latter classes taking by force or strategem what has been their right from time immemorial.

(iv) A tendency in the people to make complaints to suit their own private purposes and which are generally difficult to prove as false.

(v) Possibly also to the fact that the people are becoming every year more inclined to make complaints regarding trivial cases and that investigations are now undertaken much more readily.

"These causes only explain the increase of crime in general. But as being the most prevalent class of crime, the chief increase should be under 'offences against the property' and such is the case."

6. Concerning the persons who commit offence, Mr. Souter thinks that some of the more serious cases against property that occur in the Karmála and Málsiras Tálukas are committed by professional thieves of the Rámoshi caste from the Indápur Táluka of the Poona District, and that the property is taken out of the district:—

"As regards similar cases," he writes, "in the Mádha and Sholápur Tálukas which are contiguous with His Highness the Nizám's Dominions, and in the Bársi Táluka which may be described as an island in a sea of Moghlai, there is no doubt that a fair percentage of the cases are committed by professional Telungi thieves and Kaikadis who are denizens of that native State, and it is certain that the proceeds of these cases are immediately taken over the border, after crossing which, seldom, if ever, a clue is obtained.

"There is good reason to suppose also that the classes described by Mr. Ozanne in his statistical atlas as the 'depressed classes,' as also the criminal classes of his district, have no small share in these cases. I should say, however, that with the facilities for disposing of stolen property in the Moghlai and for taking it out of this district by the railways, that little of it can be disposed of in the Sholápur District."

7. Sholápur can set a most excellent example to other districts in one point. In 1888 no persons were sent up to the Magistrates for security for good behaviour. But in 1889, 13 cases with 22 persons were sent up and in 11 cases 18 persons were ordered to give security; of the persons sent up 19 were Kaikadis, 2 were Bhámtas and 1 a Máng.

8. The conduct and efficiency of the force has improved. The number of officers and men punished stands at 16 and 36 as compared with an average of 5 and 35 respectively. But the increase in the number of officers punished does not at all show that the conduct has been worse. It only points to proper supervision. There is great improvement in education. The number of educated officers and men stands at 74 and 155 as compared with 61 and 128 respectively for 1888, and an average of 52 and 111. There is a slight improvement in the number of men who have been through the course of drill.

9. The District Superintendent of Police personally investigated 8 serious crimes, and visited all the 8 police stations and 14 out of the 17 outposts.

10. The large number of native States by which Sholápur is bounded cause great difficulties to the Police. The extradition of prisoners is a most prolonged

and uncertain process, and thieves have only a step over the borders of the Moghlai to dispose of stolen property with impunity.

11. Mr. Candy, the District Magistrate, in his remarks on the report states that Mr. Souter has worked with great zeal and has shown the deepest interest in his work; and his efforts have resulted in a most decided improvement in the work of the Police, which will be more evident, he feels sure, when the report for 1890 comes to be written.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Down's report is a great improvement on the one that he submitted last year. It is well written, clear and comprehensive. The results too of the year's operations are highly satisfactory. Crime which has steadily decreased for 4 years has still further diminished. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone down from 598 to 462, murders and culpable homicide cases from 24 to 18 and robberies from 5 to 2, while dacoities remain at last year's figure of 4. Cases under Class III have decreased from 85 to 55, and under Class V from 384 to 327. Pending cases have been reduced in number from 254 (not 381 as erroneously shown last year) to 167, a satisfactory result, though there is still room for improvement. In spite of the addition of so many of last year's cases to the year under report the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has only gone down from 46 to 45, while that of convictions to cases brought before the Courts has improved from 63 to 83 and those relating to persons also show an improvement. The percentages relating to cases are better than the average of the Southern Division and Presidency, but those relating to persons are inferior to both. More property was stolen than last year, though in a smaller number of cases, and the percentages in both the property tests have gone down. There is however a considerable diminution in the amount of property stolen in pending cases.

2. As regards the decrease in crime Mr. Down attributes it in some degree to the greater care shown by Magistrates in the classification of cases and the consequent larger elimination of false cases from the number of cases reported as true. This is rather remarkable as exactly the opposite result has occurred in other districts, fewer cases being classed as false, and more as true. But the decrease, the District Superintendent of Police states, is for the most part real and substantial, and he attributes it mainly to the improved condition of the population and the consequently diminished pressure upon the people to commit crime, arising from the following causes:—

"Successive good seasons and proportionate prosperity.

"Increased facilities for obtaining remunerative employment and good wages on works in the district, such as the Southern Marátha Railway, the Gokák Canal Works, the Gokak Mills.

"Increased facilities afforded by railway communications to obtain employment on large works outside the district, though rendered within easy reach of their homes."

3. It is satisfactory to note that in Belgaum, notwithstanding the jury system, out of 21 true murder cases for disposal during the year 9 ended in conviction. In 3 cases only the accused was acquitted by the Session Court, and in 1 discharged by the committing Magistrate. This result is much better than that achieved in many districts.

The usual registers of bad characters ordered by Government have been introduced into the district, and Mr. Down has paid great attention to seeing that every use possible is made of the revised system. He has personally seen that the Police

"at tálukas when patrolling their villages examine the registers and ascertain whether the persons entered therein are present at the village, and how they are employed, and generally that they keep an eye on them and report to their superior officers at once any suspicious circumstances connected with their movements, conduct, or mode of life. With regard to foreigners, wandering gangs, and members of criminal tribes, detectives in undress are deputed to keep a watch on the arrival and departure of such at the different railway stations throughout the district, keeping the chief constables informed of any matter of

interest or importance. A party of police (small or large according to circumstances) are deputed to accompany wandering gangs entering the district, and pass them on from one police station to another until they leave the district. Gangs of local suspects who camp for a long time in one place are watched by the district and village police of the post and villages within whose limits they reside."

4. The conduct of the Police has distinctly improved. The number of officers and men punished stands at 36 and 26 respectively as compared with an average of 38 of each. The average number of officers punished is high. The number of good conduct tickets issued during the year, an excellent criterion of good work done, was 132. The number of Police who can read and write, both officers and men, is yearly steadily increasing. There are now 106 officers and 243 men who can read and write, against 86 officers and 166 men four years ago.

5. A larger proportion of the force has passed in drill than in any preceding year, notwithstanding that instruction has been much interfered with by the heavy guard duties that the Police have been called upon to perform at the jail and treasury. These were formerly carried out by the military, and no addition has been made to the number of the police in order to make up for this increase to their duties. There has been a steady improvement in ball practice and the number of marksmen has increased by 50 per cent. in the last 4 years.

6. The Superintendent personally investigated 5 serious crimes, and the reasons for not doing so in more cases are satisfactory. It is to be remembered that from May 23rd to July 9th the Assistant Collector was in charge of the District Superintendent of Police's office. Out of 13 police stations and 44 outposts 12 and 29 were inspected.

7. Mr. Down concludes his report as follows:—

"The year under report has been a normal one. The commission of crime has been confined almost entirely to local agency. There has been a considerable influx of foreigners into the district from different parts by railway. But very little crime during the year is traceable to them, notwithstanding which, laxness on the part of those entrusted to keep a watch on their movement would doubtless lead to 'Bhámtas' and others who have of late visited the district organising and carrying out their operations."

8. The District Magistrate writes at some length to controvert Mr. Down's statement that crime has decreased and that the condition of the people has improved. He believes neither the one nor the other of these alleged facts. I consider that Mr. Down has substantiated his case.

9. With regard to a statement in Mr. Down's report that many arms were kept for purposes other than those represented in the application for licenses, the District Magistrate requested the Superintendent to refer him to the instances to which he alluded. The consequent correspondence on the subject is given in full:—

District Superintendent of Police's No. 324, dated 22nd February 1890.

"My remark has reference to cases where licenses were granted for arms to protect crops, the arms not being used for this purpose but for purposes of shikár or at marriage festivals. Several such instances came to my personal knowledge when on tour and chief constables are directed to be more careful in acquainting themselves with the actual facts before recommending the grant of licenses. Instances of particular individuals cannot be quoted, as I did not consider it necessary to record notes at the time."

District Magistrate's No. 951, dated 27th February 1890.

"It strikes me as a matter of grave importance that several instances of the improper use of arms, *i. e.* of arms licensed for one purpose being used for another, should have come to the knowledge of the District Superintendent of Police; that he should have neglected to report them to me at the time; and that now he is unable to supply me with detailed information with reference thereto.

"2. I beg that, in future, he will promptly report to me for orders each and every such case, as it comes to his notice."

10. I agree with the remarks in paragraph 1 of the District Magistrate's concluding letter.

BIJÁPUR.

Last year the report for Bijápur was excessively lengthy. This year it might with advantage have been somewhat fuller. There are some marked fluctuations in the criminal statistics and in the results attained by the Police,

but the report contains no comments upon them. The number of undisposed of cases stands at a satisfactorily low figure of 72 as compared with 70 last year. But the other figures are not so gratifying. In 1888 and several preceding years crime had steadily decreased. In the year under report the number of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases has gone up from 455 to 566. Murders and culpable homicide cases have increased from 14 to 17 and dacoities number 3 as compared with none in 1888. Robberies have decreased from 9 to 7. But cases under Class III have gone up from 63 to 104, and under Class V from 28 to 349. The amount of property stolen and the number of cases in which it was stolen have considerably increased, and the percentages of recoveries are not so good.

2. The Police have not as regards cases been able to keep pace with the increase of crime. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has gone down from 42 to 40 and of convictions to cases placed before the Courts from 71 to 67. The first of them is slightly better than the average for the Southern Division but inferior to that for the Presidency, the second is greatly inferior to both. Under persons however there is an improvement from 53 and 64 to 63 and 69 under the respective percentages, and in both Bijápur is above the average level of the Presidency and Southern Division.

3. Last year the conduct of the force was with a certain number of exceptions reported to be good. This year the number of officers and men punished stands at 5 and 78 respectively, these figures being somewhat below the average. But Mr. Goldsmid writes in very unfavourable terms upon the status and behaviour of the force. A more slovenly, drunken, uneducated lot as a whole, he has never seen, and he fears that punishments will increase rather than decrease :—

"Of a force consisting of 653 officers and men," he continues, "148 were able to read and write, but of this number a large proportion can do no more. They know little or nothing of the acts by which they should be guided, and I see no way under present circumstances of improving them. I try my best, but I cannot get material; 7 Rs. a month will not attract a youth who has any pretensions to education. It may attract so-called scholars with no physique and it may attract the fairly set-up 'ruffian' with no education. But more is required if we are to enlist men with educational, physical and average moral qualifications. I could obtain tolerable candidates for Rs. 10 a month, but I cannot enlist these in common fairness to those who have been serving for perhaps 20 years and who are still drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 8. These ought not to be passed over. The time has arrived when in my opinion the matter ought to be boldly faced. If something is not done quickly to improve the status of the police, both district and village, I feel confident that returns will be worse, the force deteriorate and misfortunes occur if evil days should ever come over the land."

Drill is mediocre, but the shooting is slightly improving.

4. Six serious cases only out of 18 that occurred were personally investigated by the various officers who held the post of District Superintendent of Police. All the 10 police stations and 37 out of the 46 outposts were inspected.

Two persons were sent up during 1889 by the police to be bound over for good behaviour under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court refused to pass order in one case and one was pending at the close of the year.

5. The year, Mr. Goldsmid says, has been an uneventful one. The returns he admits are not good, but states that personally he is not responsible for more than half of the year, and he does not think that that half is the worse one.

6. The following description of a dacoity in which the villagers showed most unusual courage is appended :—

"Four herdsmen belonging to the village of Cluttergi, táluka Hungund, were sleeping in a field about 2½ miles from the village. In their charge were 546 sheep and goats. About 30 Harinshikaries, supposed to hail from His Highness the Nizam's territory, attacked them on the 11th August 1889. Three shepherds ran away and one was severely maltreated. The Harinshikaries decamped with the sheep and goats. One of the herdsmen ran to the village of Timapur, when two Walikers and about 30 villagers followed up the dacoits. The villagers attacked them, took two men prisoners and recovered all the stolen property. One of the dacoits was killed in the struggle. The two accused were sentenced by the Sessions Court to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The others are still at large. The Walikers have been rewarded for their plucky conduct."

7. If the population at large would more often show similar courage crime would soon diminish. This is a most exceptional case. In almost every instance of dacoity or robbery the persons attacked and the villagers in general think of nothing but concealing themselves from the robbers.

DHA'RWA'R.

Mr. Jones has submitted a full and interesting though not very well arranged report, and he can show a fairly satisfactory year's work. Crime has again generally decreased, the total number of true Indian Penal Code cases being 617 as compared with 744 in 1888. But murders and culpable homicide cases number 25 as compared with 14 in 1888 and 11 in the previous year. There have been no dacoities, while in 1888 there were 5 and the year before 7. Cases under Class III have gone down from 160 to 147 and under Class V from 503 to 361.

2. There is a very marked improvement in the percentages over those for 1888. Notwithstanding that there is a satisfactory reduction from 158 to 87 in pending cases, a large number of undetected cases of 1888 having thus been disposed of in 1889, the percentage of convictions to true cases reported has improved from 29 to 34. This figure is however still inferior to the averages of the Presidency and Southern Division, which are 42 and 39 respectively. In 1888 out of 744 true cases 203 ended in conviction; in 1889 out of 617 cases 224 ended in conviction. The improvement is thus clearly demonstrated. It is anything but satisfactory, however, to see that 372 true cases were decided without being brought to trial, *i. e.* undetected as compared with only 280 decided by trial in 1888. I consider that in many of these cases the police have refrained from sending up accused persons to trial lest there should be an acquittal and the percentage of convictions consequently suffer. The police have no right to put themselves in the place of the Magistracy; and it is their duty to send up a case for trial when they know who the guilty person is, even if owing to a paucity of evidence he may be discharged. Nothing can be a worse principle for the Police to adopt than that they should act or refrain from action, as the case may be, merely because the annual percentages will be improved or depressed in consequence. Therefore, though the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial has gone up from 76 to 80, and is better than the average of the Presidency and Central Division, the Police cannot be given the entire credit for this result. Undoubtedly there is an improvement; but if more cases which ought to have been sent up for trial had been so disposed of the percentages would have been much lower. There is an improvement under the percentages relating to persons from 41 and 45 to 50 and 53 respectively. There has been much less property stolen and a fewer number of cases in which it has been stolen; and the Police have been more successful in their recoveries though the percentages are below the average of the Southern Division.

3. Of the 21 murders and culpable homicide cases 16 were decided by trial and 12 ended in a conviction. This is a result that many districts have failed to achieve. The total absence of dacoity in the year under report may be attributed partly to the measures adopted last year by which some of the offenders were brought to justice and partly to the preventive measures made by the Dhárwár Police on the frontier and probably those of the surrounding districts, some 50 men of the armed police and 8 savárs having been sent from headquarters to patrol the frontier till June of the year under report. Sixteen extra men were again deputed to the frontier to keep a look-out for any wandering gangs. Extra special arrangements were made also for watching and escorting beyond the district all such gangs. These measures have been successful as no dacoities have occurred.

4. The measures adopted this year have proved effectual, but the credit for their initiation is due to Mr. Scannell, whose manner of dealing with the dacoits in 1888 effectually relieved Dhárwár and the other districts from further annoyance at their hands. A reference to my report for that year will show how the District Superintendent of Police carried the war into the enemy's country; and having made up his mind that the dacoits were Korchias of the Bellary

district, who formerly lived in the Dhárwár district, and were consequently well acquainted with the jungles of both Dharwár and Kánara, he sent his men at various times into Bellary, and on the strength of suspected property being found in their houses had 17 Korchias arrested. The arrangements for patrolling the frontier in conjunction with the bold policy above referred to made it plain to the marauders that it was advisable to leave Dhárwár and the neighbouring districts in peace. On this subject the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"The entire absence of dacoities during the year I consider the most, if not the only, satisfactory feature of the present report. The arrangements made and the precautions taken in 1888 appear to have been entirely successful."

5. In one point Dhárwár can show a most excellent example to other districts. No less than 50 men were arrested and placed before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these no less than 33 have been bound over or sent to jail for failing to give security. With regard to this Mr. Jones writes as follows :—

" I am sorry to say that in my endeavours to 'run in' these bad characters I received at first very little encouragement from the Magistrates in the district and some appeared to be quite against such proceedings, so much so, that in some tálukas all proceedings were stopped; as there could be nothing more fatal than for people to see that in most cases the accused got off sometimes even without a hearing of the evidence for the prosecution. It is difficult enough as may well be imagined to get respectable and well-to-do men to come forward to give evidence in these cases as they fear that should the accused be discharged they will certainly be made to suffer. Owing to the number of party factions in each village throughout this district, and often with the Patel on one side and the Kulkarni on the other, it has been difficult to get evidence, as if the respectable men belonging to one party faction come forward to give evidence the accused is mostly able to bring witnesses in his defence from men belonging to the other party. These 'budmashes' are often used by one party to annoy and injure the men of the other, consequently men of the party to which they belong would always be ready to come forward to give evidence in their favor. That my endeavours have met with the success they have is greatly owing to the District Magistrate, who has taken up this question most strongly and has himself tried most of the cases in the district. There are still nearly a hundred men of known bad character against whom I am trying to get evidence, and should these aims be attended with success, I hope that crime will greatly decrease during the year 1890. During the last year only 6 men were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code."

6. This shows what can be done by a determined effort. The District Magistrate in his very interesting forwarding memo. writes that it is far easier under present circumstances and with our present instruments to prevent crime than to bring criminals to justice. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has himself constantly examined the registers of bad characters and initiated proceedings against all persons who were shown to live by crime and to have no honest means of subsistence. The proceedings above referred to have, he writes, had an excellent result, striking terror into the minds of village bullies who had for years past terrorised their neighbours, and infusing a sense of relief and comparative security among the respectable members of the community. The District Superintendent of Police attributes the decrease in theft cases simply to the raid that has been made on the "budmashes." "All gangs of wandering persons," he continues, "entering the district have been watched by the Police, and a Constable has generally been told off to accompany the gang and inform the Police of the neighbouring districts. A list of all wandering gangs in this district is being made out."

7. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the Police, Mr. Jones considers that the men from Havaldárs downward are no better and no worse than those in other districts. Recruits who offer themselves possess neither educational or physical qualifications, but in few cases do they unite the two. The senior head constables are all very inferior and only 2 are fit for promotion. Out of the 11 chief constables only 2 are worthy of any praise. Only .9 per cent. of the force had to be punished as against 17 per cent. last year. Mr. Jones states that when he took charge the number of men whom he had to punish was appalling, but by inflicting a few severe punishments and by dismissing some of the worst bargains, he succeeded in bringing about a better state of things, and the need for punishing the force became very greatly reduced. As regards drill and

ball practice Mr. Jones writes :—

"All men of the unarmed police go through a course of drill at head-quarters before going to the tálukas, and if possible no man of the armed police is sent away from head-quarters till he has been there 2 years. The men of this branch are again transferred back from the tálukas every 2 years.

"This is the only district in which I have been in which all the men of the unarmed police yearly go through a course of shooting, and consequently where so many men compete for the Presidency and district prizes. In 1888, 366 men competed for these prizes and 125 qualified as marksmen; this year only 298 of those who had scored highest in the different tálukas during the year were called in to compete, as I considered more could not be spared: however, out of this number 86 qualified as marksmen, thus showing that there has not been much falling off. Owing to my having to learn the Kánarese language and go up for my examination in October last I was unable to take so much pains as I otherwise might have done with the ball practice or drill at head-quarters during the rains."

8. It is not at all satisfactory to see that the number of marksmen which together with the general excellence in drill received high commendation in my last year's report has so considerably fallen off; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Jones may be able to work up to his predecessor's standard. As regards Mr. Jones' remarks about the unarmed police going through a course of shooting, it has to be remembered that Dhárwár is one of the three or four districts only in the Presidency in which the armed and unarmed branches are quite distinct. In the majority of districts all are equally available for armed and unarmed duties; and it would consequently be hard on the unarmed police in Dhárwár if they were to be deprived of the chance of earning prizes which they would have as a matter of course elsewhere.

9. Mr. Scannell personally investigated 4 cases of serious crime and Mr. Jones 7. The reasons for not visiting the scenes in the remaining cases are satisfactory. Out of 16 police stations and 43 outposts 12 and 28 respectively were inspected.

10. The District Magistrate says that Mr. Jones has devoted himself to his duties with energy and has already effected a material improvement in the disheartening state of things referred to in last year's report. He concludes his appendix to the report as follows:—

"Although the present report exhibits signs of improvement and shows that energetic efforts are being made to cope with crime, it must frankly be admitted that very much still remains to be done. The Dhárwár Subordinate Magistrates strike me as a class to be less efficient than elsewhere, and the police as a body are far from being in a satisfactory condition. The fact that no less than nine Magisterial officers and two chief constables have been either dismissed, censured or punished in other ways since I joined this charge on 3rd June 1889, speaks for itself and needs no comment. A state of things like this cannot be remedied all at once, and it will probably take several years of energetic effort to place the police and criminal administration of this district on a proper footing."

KA'NARA.

Mr. Mactier's report is an interesting and comprehensive one. It has been better arranged and has been reduced to more reasonable compass than it was last year. The record of the year's operations is in some respects, though not altogether, more satisfactory than that for 1888. The number of pending cases has been reduced from 323 to 163, but even the latter figure is too high. This reduction has, as in other districts, depressed the percentages. Last year's figures indicated an increase in crime. There has been no further increase, the figures for 1889 being almost identical, as regards the total of Indian Penal Code cases with those for 1888. The number of true cognizable Indian Penal Code cases for the two years respectively is 455 and 453. Murder and culpable homicide cases stand at 4 in either year; but it is very gratifying to see that the number of dacoities has gone down from 19 to 5; and while last year none were detected, two of those which were committed during 1888 have resulted in convictions since the conclusion of the year. Robberies have increased from 9 to 13; cases under Class III have diminished from 65 to 56, but those under Class V have risen from 335 to 363. But while last year 208 cases were decided by trial of which 151 resulted in conviction, this year only 166 were so decided, the number resulting in conviction having fallen to 121. The Kánara

Police have consequently done very badly in bringing offences to light, and the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has gone down from 58 to 22—a tremendous fall, which is only in a partial degree accounted for by the number of undetected cases of 1888 disposed of during the year. The Police have however done well in the cases that were actually placed before the Courts, the percentage of convictions standing as in 1888 at 73, though even this percentage is below the average for the Presidency and Southern Division. But the great disparity between the two percentages for Kánara indicates that many cases which ought to have been sent up for trial have been kept back by the Police with a view to save the percentages from suffering by convictions. The work of the Police should be done thoroughly and honestly, and without any regard to percentages. They have no right to refrain from sending up a case which they know to be true from the idea that the evidence is insufficient to ensure conviction. They should collect all the evidence that under the circumstances is possible, and leave the rest to the Magistrates. With regard to persons the percentages have fallen from 62 and 64 respectively to 50 under each. This is much inferior to the average of the Presidency and Southern Division. Property has been stolen in a larger number of cases and recovered in fewer cases; more has been stolen and less recovered. The amount alleged to be stolen in pending cases is still very high, and amounts to Rs. 13,268.

2. The chief point about the report is the marked cessation of dacoities. None of the four cases that were committed was the work of professional dacoits. Those in 1888 were all due to successive raids of Korchias from Bellary. Mr. Mactier states that he is at a loss to know to what happy circumstances the district is indebted for the freedom enjoyed by it from visits of these marauders. He does not think it is due to the arrangements made for protecting his frontier. I myself think that while the District Superintendent of Police is entitled to take to himself more credit than he has done for the deterrent effect exercised by his own arrangements which have been as complete as circumstances permitted, the real reason for the immunity experienced in Kánara is owing, in great measure, to the very thorough and elaborate arrangements made in Dhárwár to prevent the dacoits entering that district, and to the warm reception which they met with when they attempted to harass it last year. Further particulars will be found in my report on Dhárwár for this year.

3. Some attempt has been made to enforce the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Five persons, who were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were arrested during the year and sent before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. They failed to furnish security for their good behaviour, and were, therefore, under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ordered to undergo simple imprisonment for one month each.

4. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force the District Superintendent writes as follows:—

"As remarked in my report for the previous year the force is not so well officered as it should be, and among the chief constables and jámadárs there are few who can be called detectives. Many of the chief constables do not take that interest in their work that they should, and nearly all of them have the greatest objection to moving about in their charges. The conduct of most of the officers has, however, been all that could be desired.

"The men are, as a body, extremely well behaved. There is a tendency, however, more among the Mohamedans, whose houses are in the district, to overstay leave."

5. The number of punishments is not high. It stands at 46 as compared with an average of 47. Education stands at practically the same figure as for the last two years. There is great difficulty in recruiting in Kánara. Of 32 recruits enlisted in 1889, 16 can read and write fairly and 4 a little; but most of these men are of very poor physique. There were 36 vacancies in the force at the close of the year. Men able to read and write who offer themselves for employment in the Police are generally either physically unfit, or they object to learning drill. Men who are strong and well proportioned know only Konkani, Maráthi, and understand no Kánarese or Hindustáni. Drill and ball practice are as before mediocre. There are many difficulties in the way of attaining any real proficiency in either in this district.

6. Mr. Mactier visited the scenes of 7 out of the 9 cases of serious crimes reported. He inspected 10 out of 11 police stations, and 35 out of 45 outposts. Fewer would have been left unvisited had not Mr. Mactier been on privilege leave for a month in March.

7. The District Magistrate adds but a few brief remarks.

KOLA'BA.

Mr. Biddle has a satisfactory record of work to show for the year under report. There has been a marked decrease in crime. In 1887 and 1888 the figures were almost identical. There is now under true Indian Penal Code cases a decrease from 468 to 220. Murders and culpable homicide cases have gone down from 10 to 6, but there have been 2 dacoities against none in 1888. Robberies for either year number 5, but thefts have greatly decreased. Under Class III, the figures for 1889 are 67 as compared with 79 for 1888, and under Class V they are 116 as compared with 318 for 1888. There is a very satisfactory diminution in the number of pending cases which at the beginning of the year stood at 189 and at its close at 70. In 1888, 208 cases were decided by trial and 151 ended in conviction. In the year under report out of a much smaller number of true cases 206 were decided by trial and the satisfactory number of 177 ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to true cases reported, though heavily depressed by the number of pending cases from 1887, has only sunk from 58 to 54, which is extremely good, and greatly superior to the average of the Presidency and Southern Division.

2. The percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial has risen from 73 to 86 and is superior to the Presidency and Southern Division. The percentages relating to persons are slightly inferior to last year, but are about up to the level of the Presidency. The figures relating to property are however very bad. More cases have occurred in which property has been stolen, and the amount stolen has largely increased. The percentages have shrunk from 60 and 95 to 29 and 77 respectively. No reasons are given for the decrease in crime, and the District Magistrate states that the season was a hard one. Nor is any explanation given as to the ill success in regard to stolen property.

3. The number of excluded cases, including 109 of 1888, was no less than 1,030. Of these 41 were maliciously false. In 10 of them the complainants were sent for trial, but only 2 convictions were obtained. To deal with this great and growing evil which takes up as much of the time of the Police as the investigation of true cases is a serious problem. It is satisfactory that Mr. Biddle has done something towards putting a stop to the abuse. Two persons were sent up to the Courts for security for good behaviour and one was bound over.

4. The working of the Arms Act in this district deserves some notice. The number of licenses, 864, is very large for the size of the district, but in no instances have the weapons thus covered been used for any criminal purpose. Mr. Biddle thinks that the presence of so many arms in the district has prevented frequent dacoities. The District Magistrate says that there is a good deal of probability in the surmise that the presence of strong men armed in the district is one reason why its goods are generally at peace from dacoity. But even now the licenses do not average one per village. Forty-eight licenses were cancelled, or their renewal refused as a precaution against violent crime in connection with Abkári cases. Crime in connection with drink is reported in 6 cases only.

5. The force is fairly efficient, but the officers fail to exercise sufficient supervision over their men. The conduct of the force has been good. The number of punishments has nearly doubled, but it is still only what it was in 1886, viz., 37 all told. In the intermediate years there was some want of strictness. "The light figures," the District Magistrate writes, "of 1887 and 1888 mark a period of loose discipline and in some cases of considerable consequence in efficiency". Improvement is now visible. There is an increase in the number of educated policemen. Drill is good at head-quarters, but bad elsewhere, as it is difficult to get half a dozen men together at táluka police stations for purposes of drill.

6. All the 8 police stations and 27 outposts have been inspected, most of them twice. Four serious crimes have been personally investigated. The other cases, Mr. Sinclair, the District Magistrate, states did not require the Superintendent's presence.

7. As in Thána the arrangements regarding the A'bkári Police have been productive of some difficulty. The District Magistrate on this subject writes as follows :—

"I agree with the Superintendent in considering the service of constables and head constables under A'bkári Inspectors to be generally undesirable, and think that it would be much better all round if the A'bkári Department was served by its own peons, as the other fiscal departments are. The orders of the Commissioner of A'bkári and myself against the use of constables as private servants are extremely strict, but discipline undoubtedly suffers."

8. I extract the following paragraph from Mr. Sinclair's interesting forwarding memo. :—

"One matter that hardly shows in these papers is that during the year I introduced a system of special examination of the Táluka Magistrate's criminal records in respect of the number of references made to the police for investigation. This has apparently acted as a check on such references; and induced the Magistrates to do more of their own work, especially in hurt cases."

9. The District Magistrate states that Mr. Biddle has taken a great deal of trouble with his force and hopes that he may be allowed to remain in Kolába and continue the improvement mainly due to his efforts.

RATNAGIRI.

The substance of the report for 1888 was that there had been more crime than in the preceding year, and that it had been less satisfactorily dealt with. I am glad to see that in 1889 there has been less crime, and that it has been more satisfactorily dealt with. True Indian Penal Code cases have gone down from 264 to 221. Murders and culpable homicide cases have decreased from 8 to 4; but there have been two dacoities as against none in 1888, while robberies have risen from 1 to 2. Cases under Class III have risen from 44 to 52, and those under Class V have fallen from 179 to 136. The working of the police in connection with these cases has improved. Pending cases have been reduced in number from 166 to 92. Though the number of cases is smaller nearly as many were sent up for trial, and 160 as compared with 146 ended in conviction. In spite of the number of undisposed of cases brought over from 1888, the percentage of convictions to true cases reported has gone up from 58 to 59, and convictions to cases placed before the Courts from 69 to 87. Under persons, the percentages have improved very greatly from 50 and 33 to 67 and 69 respectively, and are far superior to the level of the Presidency and Southern Division. But as regards property, the work of the Police shows a falling off. More property certainly has been recovered than in 1888, but the proportion of recoveries is 6 per cent. less. Property was stolen in more cases and recovered in fewer. There has been a marked inability, the District Superintendent of Police writes, during this and last year, to detect large thefts and cases of housebreaking and theft. In thefts of smaller sums, there has been a very fair amount of success generally. There are said to be no professional receivers of stolen property in this district, but the Superintendent fears that not many people would be above buying property that they must know has been dishonestly come by. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the Police, Mr. Bulkley writes as follows :—

"Speaking generally I consider the Ratnágiri Police to be a very well behaved lot of men, and in the matter of efficiency, I do not think they compare at all unfavourably with the Police in some other districts in which I have served."

2. The punishments inflicted are extremely few and only number 18 as compared with an average of 43. Mr. Bulkley states that the small number of punishments shows that the force has behaved very well and not that he has been unduly lenient or lax in his supervision, and I see no reason to think that his view is incorrect. The Chief Constables are well reported on, but there are many officers in the Jamadárs' ranks who are not efficient and will never be

fit for promotion. Drill and ball practice have been carried on energetically. The following remarks probably apply to most districts :—

"I have tried to instil a knowledge of revolver shooting among the chief constables, but so far without any success. If by any chance they had occasion to make use of them in a serious row, it would be absolutely dangerous, as they have not the remotest idea of how to shoot straight. If they are thought fit to possess revolvers, they should know how to use them; and though at present it seems hopeless, I trust I shall eventually be able to instil some knowledge of this weapon among them."

3. Out of 12 police stations and 37 outposts, 11 and 32 were respectively inspected. During April and the greater part of May the District Superintendent of Police's office was in charge of the District Magistrate, who had his own duties to attend to; otherwise more inspection would have been done. Such serious crimes as required the Superintendent's presence were personally investigated. The year is described as an uneventful one. The rainfall was good and the crops left little ground for complaint. The District Magistrate in forwarding this report speaks of Mr. Bulkley's energy, and states that in his opinion the police force is fairly efficient.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

No. 897 of 1890.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 8th August 1890.

The season of 1889 was on the whole a favourable one. The inundation, both in respect of height and duration, was one of the best on record; and though large tracts of country were flooded in the south of the Hyderabad District, and in the Lárkhána division, the effect was not altogether harmful. After the subsidence of the flood-water, the cultivation of rabi crops in the flooded lands gave occupation to many who would otherwise have been idle. In such a season it might be expected that crime would show a tendency to decrease.

2. To a certain limited extent this has been the case. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported has fallen from 6,245 in 1888 to 6,080 in the year under review, thus showing a decrease of 165 cases. The decrease is general in all classes except Class V (Minor offences against property), which shows an increase of 67 cases. Taking the figures for serious crime given under separate headings, it will appear that murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide have decreased from 67 to 64, robberies from 48 to 44 and cases of receiving stolen property from 328 to 218, while on the other hand dacoities have increased from 2 to 11 and thefts from 4,161 to 4,414.

3. The number of dacoities committed is the most noticeable feature of the year's record. Dacoity is a crime which is ordinarily almost unknown in Sind, but once in fifteen or twenty years outbreaks occur which, if not promptly suppressed, become very dangerous. Of the 11 cases recorded 3 occurred in Karáchi and 8 in the Hyderabad District. The Karáchi cases were not serious, being dacoities only in the technical sense of the word, but some of the Hyderabad cases were true dacoities committed by gangs of armed men who entered villages, and after thoroughly frightening the people plundered selected houses at their leisure. At first the police appeared to be quite incapable of dealing with the cases, and the impunity with which the offences were committed both emboldened the criminals and created a panic throughout the district, which was at the close of the year in a most unsatisfactory condition. The vigorous measures taken by the District Magistrate have since been attended by complete success. The gangs have been broken up, convictions have been obtained against the principal offenders, and the district has been restored to its normal condition of peace and quiet.

4. The increase shown in the number of thefts is probably apparent rather than real. The Inspector-General explains that thefts committed in house-breaking, which were omitted last year, have this year been included under this head. The arrangement does not appear to be altogether satisfactory, as the number of thefts alone is shown as greater than the number of offences under Class V, which is supposed to comprehend all minor offences against property, including theft.

5. The number of true cognizable cases under Class VI is shown as 6,080 as against 6,245 in the previous year; but here again, owing to changes in the method of classification, no trustworthy comparison is possible.

6. An examination of the percentages given in paragraph 15 of the report shows that the police of the province have met with a very fair amount of success in dealing with cognizable crime. In the first four of the tests applied Sind stands at the head of the list, while it is second in the fifth and third in the sixth and seventh. So far as these percentages afford any criterion of the efficiency of the police, it is clear that although there is admittedly much room for improvement, the work of the Sind police compares favourably with that of

the police of the Presidency proper. The figures for Sind for 1888 and 1889 are as follows:—

	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Rs.
1888 ...	51	78	55	64	61	71	11,847
1889 ...	54·37	86·12	58	64·14	53·70	68·97	65,177

It will be seen that there has been a very distinct improvement under every head except 7 (Value of property alleged to have been stolen in pending cases). The large increase under this head is due to the circumstance that some of the largest dacoities in the Hyderabad District were committed just before the end of the year.

7. There has been a slight increase in the number of non-cognizable crimes, which stand at 10,994 as against 10,872 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions—19·2—though still very low, is better than in 1888, when it was only 15·3. Here again the results obtained in Sind are somewhat better than those obtained in the Presidency divisions. There are very general complaints that the Criminal Courts are used as a means of intimidation and annoyance, and it does not seem possible to check this evil except by fresh legislation, the necessity for which has frequently been pressed upon the attention of Government.

8. The character and discipline of the force do not appear to stand high, and there is much reason to fear that it is deteriorating. The number of punishments inflicted on officers and men has very largely increased of late years in all the districts, and this must be attributed partly to want of control on the part of the officers and partly to the inferior quality of the men now enlisted in the rank and file of the force. The great number of escapes from police custody and of resignations are also most unfavourable symptoms. Among the older men there are many excellent officers, and with the assistance and support of the Magistrates, who have their districts well in hand, and have a knowledge of the people and the country, which is rarely found in these days of frequent transfers, the police are still able to do fairly good work. But it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain recruits of a good stamp, and the men who do join the force set no value on the service. The Commissioner entirely agrees with the remarks made by the Inspector-General in paragraph 16 regarding the frequent transfers of Police Superintendents, and they apply with greater force to Sind, where so much depends upon the personal relations between Government officers and the zemindárs, than to any other part of the Presidency. In no other country would it be thought possible that the work of the police could properly be carried on by officers not knowing a word of the language of the people, ignorant of the character of their subordinates, and having no personal acquaintance with the men whose co-operation is essential to success in dealing with crime.

9. The reports for the different districts have been carefully reviewed by the Inspector-General, and no detailed comments are necessary. In common with the rest of Sind, the Karáchi District shows a decrease in the number of true cognizable cases, which fell from 1,343 to 1,195, while the percentage of convictions to true cases rose from 52 to 57. The attention given to the prevention of crime by requiring security from bad characters under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code is very creditable to the Magistrates and the police. Security was demanded from 109 persons, and it may confidently be anticipated that the result of the action taken last year will appear during the current year in a very large decrease in crime. The question of strengthening

the Karáchi town police will be dealt with in the report upon the reorganization of the police which is now under preparation. Mr. Kennedy has shown much zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties since he received charge of the district.

10. The record of the Hyderabad District is the least satisfactory of all the Sind districts. There has been an increase in the amount of cognizable crime, and the year was marked by the occurrence of serious dacoities, of which a good account, by the District Magistrate, is quoted in paragraph 13 of the Inspector-General's remarks. The Commissioner had occasion at the time to comment upon the inability of the police to deal successfully and promptly with these cases, and also upon the general laxness which seemed to pervade the force, of which the number of escapes from custody may be taken as evidence. The efficiency of the police in dealing with crime, as far as it can be gauged by the percentages of convictions, has declined. The District Magistrate was obliged to take the management of affairs very much into his own hands, and the result is that the condition of the district has very much improved. Security for good behaviour was taken from 38 persons.

11. The Thar and Párkar police have fully maintained their reputation for efficiency. There was a slight increase in the number of cognizable offences, which may fairly be attributed to the badness of the season in the desert. On the other hand the percentages showing the success of the police in dealing with crime have improved all round. The taking of security from bad characters continued to receive attention and security was actually taken in 30 cases. The Inspector-General states that "it is remarkable that the worst educated police in the Presidency should be able to show about the best results." But in this country education is not so important in a police officer as vigour, natural shrewdness and, above all, a thorough knowledge of the country and the ways and habits of the people. The success of the Thar and Párkar police is mainly due to the fact that they are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, who is an officer of ability and local experience, and it is an example of what might be done elsewhere under similar supervision.

12. In the Shikárpur District the results shown are fairly satisfactory. Cognizable crimes (Indian Penal Code cases) have decreased from 1,937 to 1,761, and the decrease is common to all classes. The Police have also had greater success in dealing with the cases. Security for good behaviour was demanded from 107 bad characters.

The amount of inspection done by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was insufficient. This is no doubt partly due to the frequent changes which took place during the year, but the Commissioner considers that more could have been and ought to have been done.

13. The report for the Upper Sind Frontier District was submitted by Mr. Penton with commendable punctuality. It shows that there has been a very general improvement in the district. True Indian Penal Code cases fell in number from 446 to 369, and the police obtained a very creditable amount of success in dealing with them. The increase in the number of murders in this district has already attracted attention. Most of them are committed by Biluchis from motives of jealousy or revenge, and in many cases it is impossible to procure sufficient evidence to obtain convictions in the ordinary courts. The amendment of the Frontier Regulation which is now under consideration will strengthen the hands of the Deputy Commissioner and Police Superintendent in dealing with such cases. Mr. Penton is an able and energetic officer, and the Commissioner hopes that he may be allowed to remain for some time in charge of the district.

14. A statement showing imports and exports of arms, &c., is appended as required in Government Resolution No. 3272 of 21st June 1889.

A. C. TREVOR,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Statement showing Import, Export, Transport and Transhipment of Arms, Ammunition, &c., for the year 1889 (commencing 1st January and ending 31st December 1889).

RECEIVED INTO KARÁCHI.

	Guns.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Air-guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Hunting Knives.	Shields.	Sword-bills.	Swords.	Daggers.	Drilling Machine.	Cartridges.	Percussion Caps.	Dynamite.	Detonators.	Blasting Gelatine.	Gun-sight.	Sulphur.	Powder Flasks.	Barrel Reflectors.	Copper Tubes for Cartridges.	Brushes for Rod.	Jags.	Turnscrew for Gun.	Loading Machines.	Gun implements.	Machinery for making Arms and Ammunition.	Powder and Shot Measures.	Cleaning Rod.	Anvils.
															Lbs.		Lbs.		Cwt. q. lb.								Sets				
By import, including transhipment.	71	49	1	6	13	2	1	185	690	21	4	1	1,58,313	11,81,800	20,200	81,400	5,700	3	417 0 0	86	5	502	19	12	2	14	6	1	10	14	1,000
By transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	71	49	1	6	13	2	1	185	690	21	4	1	1,58,313	11,81,800	20,200	81,400	5,700	3	417 0 0	86	5	502	19	12	2	14	6	1	10	14	1,000

SENT OUT OF KARÁCHI.

By export ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
															Lbs.				Cwt. q. lb.												
By transport ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,000	9,03,750	18,000	75,700	...	...	638 0 18	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment.	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500 and 10 cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,500 and 10 cases.	9,03,750	18,000	75,700	..	...	638 0 18	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECEIVED INTO KARÁCHI.

	Gunpowder including English and Country Blasting Powder.	Detonator Tubes.	Chatterton's Compound.	Gun-stock.	Resizing.	Pouches.	Loading Tools.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Fuse.	Recapper.	Cleaning and reloading Tools.	Sword-blades.	Turnover.	Wad Pouches.	Spring for Air-guns.	Bullet Mould.	Sword-sticks.	Concentrators.	Cleaning apparatus.	Gun Wads.	Cloth Wads.	Felt Wads.	Paper Wads.	Shot.
	Lbs.		Lbs.		Sets		Set.	Cwts. q. lb.	Mds. s.			Sets													
By import, including transhipment.	2,076 and 75 barrels.	860	20	13	2	10	1	212 3 25	...	19,300	3	2	37	1	2	36	1	3	3,000	1	...	...	...	...	...
By transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4,872 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	2,076 and 75 barrels.	860	20	13	2	10	1	212 3 25	4,872 23	19,300	3	2	37	1	2	36	1	3	3,000	1	...	...	...	...	...

SENT OUT OF KARÁCHI.

	Lbs.								Mds. s.																
By export ...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,572 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								Cwts. q. lbs.																	Cwts.
By transport ...	23,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 2 7	30 0	13,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,000 & 52 doz. boxes & bags.	...	Lbs. 41 and 74 bags.	48,000 and 150 boxes.	4
By transhipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Total ..	23,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 2 7	5,602 0	13,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,000 and 52 dozen boxes and bags.	1,000	Lbs. 41 and 74 bags & No. 1,000	48,000 and 150 boxes.	4

R. I. CRAWFORD, Colonel,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

Statement showing Arms, &c., which have passed into and out of Karáchi under cover of licenses as distinguished from licenses to export, import, or transport for the year ending 31st December 1889.

ARMS PASSED INTO KARA'CHI.

Pistols.	Guns.	Swords.	Rifles.	Jumbia.	Dháls.	Sword-sticks.	Hunting Knives.
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1

ARMS PASSED OUT OF KARA'CHI.

11	15	19	3	1	3	2	1

R. I. CRAWFORD, Colonel,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In commenting upon this report the Commissioner, N. D., will endeavour to confine himself to a few remarks on what seem the points of chief importance generally as well as those connected with his Division.

It is to be observed that no one, when dealing with police matters, seems able to attend to the standing order that an administration report is to be a simple record of work done, and not a series of recommendations for the future; and Mr. James must confess that he is unable himself to resist the contagion. His excuse must be that the suppression and punishment of crime are indeed of vital importance and that there is much in connection with them which requires mending.

2. The Commissioner, N. D., would respectfully remark, to begin with, that, to his mind, the attempt to place before Government a picture of the police administration of the year in one single report is, and must be, a failure. To use a familiar expression, "One cannot see the wood from the trees", and the bewildering series of figures and percentages requires hard study before a single point can be worked out, much less a bird's-eye view of the year's work obtained. The précis of the Superintendents' reports are necessarily bald. They lack the interest which zeal of the writers infused into the originals, and the Commissioner is convinced they quite fail to convey to Government the real feelings and views of the officers. To put it shortly, in the attempt to combine perfect statistical with purely administrative information, and to compress it into reasonable compass, Government loses touch with the men who are doing their work; and this, the Commissioner considers, is much to be regretted. The Commissioner would with deference suggest, that in future the Inspector-General should confine himself to a purely statistical report with Appendices A to F, supplemented by a few paragraphs as to the work of a general character done by himself. The figures would suffice for the general Administration Report and for comparison with the figures of the previous year for the whole Presidency, and the Inspector-General's own work would pass under review. The Superintendents' own reports with supplementary statements No. 1 with the District Magistrates' and Commissioners' remarks should, the Commissioner recommends, be forwarded by the Inspector-General to Government for review as units in the same way as Collectors' administration reports. Little or nothing is gained by a comparison showing that District A which was at the top last year in recoveries of stolen property has fallen below District E, and

that District F, which showed 25 per cent. of convictions to arrests, now shows only 24 per cent. The police administration of *each* district is worthy of the separate notice of Government, the crime and work of one year being compared with that of the year previous or of a series of years; and if the writers were warned against prolixity, the Government would dispose of them in detail as easily as a huge report like that under consideration. Government would then have the advantage of knowing what their District Magistrates and Police Superintendents were doing and what they thought; they would grasp the weak points of the police administration in various districts and gradually perceive what administrative improvements or legislation was needed. The Commissioner, N. D., has procured from the Inspector-General the District Magistrates' reviews of the reports in the Northern Division, and he is satisfied that Government would have liked to peruse two, if not three, of those from this Division.

3. Turning to details the Commissioner, N. D., quite agrees with the Inspector-General that Statement A, Part I, should now be foregone. The clerical labour imposed on Superintendents and their establishments in what must be admitted to be the necessary endeavour to obtain accurate statistics prevent the Superintendent for a month at least every year from attending to his real work, even from going to scenes of serious crime, and any reduction in it must be an advantage. The only alternative would be to give each Superintendent a highly paid competent clerk able to tabulate returns without the Superintendent's presence. In one district in this Division the District Magistrate was obliged last cold weather to lend the Superintendent a clerk for some weeks to enable him to get through the annual report, and the Commissioner, N. D., notes that nearly all the District Magistrates in his Division when forwarding on the reports have been unable to account for various discrepancies in the Superintendents' figures, which shows the difficulty of compiling them accurately.

4. Paragraphs 3 to 8 show how difficult it is, in spite of the efforts that have been made, to depend upon the returns which are vitiated in particular by the "disposal" during last year of a number of offences which occurred the year before. The cataloguing of crime seems still to need improvement. In paragraph 5, for instance, the Inspector-General states that he has ordered all thefts in connection with house-breaking to be returned as thefts. But does he exclude such offences from house-breaking? If he excludes them, the latter and more serious offence must show too small a figure; if not, the number of thefts is unnecessarily and abnormally enhanced. Owing to the High Court having ordered a successful housebreaker to be charged and punished for both theft and house-breaking, confusion is no doubt liable to arise; but the crime is only one offence and should come under the major head. The Inspector-General explains in a communication received from him that in Supplementary Statement No. 1 there is no column for house-breaking cases; but as the offence is of a serious nature, the Commissioner takes leave to suggest that a column should be provided for such cases in the statement referred to.

5. Taking the divisional statement in paragraph 5 of the report, the Commissioner, N. D., finds that under the first six heads of crime, which are the most serious, there has been a slight decrease in his Division, though the figure is 54 per cent. higher than in 1887, and therefore unsatisfactory. The figures for murders, attempts to murder, and culpable homicide, dacoities, robberies, thefts, including cattle-thefts, and receiving stolen property are as follows :—

1887	...	...	...	2,573
1888	...	...	...	4,032
1889	...	...	...	3,959

From the table at page 24 of the report it appears that the decrease in serious crime was common to all the districts of this Division except Thána and Panch Maháls, where there has been an increase, particularly in Thána, where there were 213 more thefts. In Kaira, although there was a decrease in cases of thefts and receiving stolen property, there was an increase under the heads of murders, attempts at murder, dacoities and robberies. The Thána District is a difficult one, but the Superintendent should have been able to give some account of the increase in thefts, which the Inspector-General states that he fails to do. The Commissioner's general impression is that Mr. Cotgrave is

not equal to Thána. He left the report to his inexperienced Assistant to draw up, and actually went on furlough without making over charge of his office to any one—two facts, which, when taken with his failure to account for the increase in crime, leave an unfavourable impression of his zeal. As, however, Mr. Cotgrave is away, the Commissioner would express no definite opinion upon him till his return. The increase of thefts in Thána is the more noticeable, as forest prosecutions have not been so numerous of late, which ought to have reduced the total; and although it is unwise to hazard conjectures on so important a point, it almost looks as if the impoverishment of the people consequent on the working of the laws for debt and the transfer of their land was driving some to crime. The Panch Mahâls is a smaller and not so difficult a district as Thána; but the Police Superintendent, Mr. Dhanjisha, instead of setting his shoulder to the wheel, wasted his time in finding fault with his predecessors, and, as the Commissioner has reason to know, in altering their arrangements for the worse, without even consulting the District Magistrate. The Commissioner will keep a careful watch on these districts.

6. The report bristles with difficulties arising out of the compilation of the statistics. The fact (para. 8) that there have been more convictions with fewer trials is to a certain extent satisfactory. The statement in paragraph 9 that the police are unable to deal with serious crimes of violence is one that the Commissioner is unable to check for want of last year's figures. Were the reports of individual districts being dealt with, the figures might tell a different tale. In Ahmedabad, for instance, the dacoities are in great part cases of crop-raiding, many of them caused by robbers from over the border, and they are extremely difficult at any time to deal with. When an Assistant Superintendent of Police was given to Ahmedabad last year for a short period, he was sent by the District Magistrate specially to watch the Kolis in suspected places, to call them over at night, search their houses, &c.; but he had scarcely got to work before he was moved. If men are not given for the work the work must suffer, but that is no special fault of the police. Much again depends on the efficiency of the trying Magistracy or the Sessions Judge of a district, and that is sometimes lacking. It is to be noted that 165 persons are said to have been convicted of murder, but Statement A shows 168, of whom, however, 40 were convicted by *Magistrates, i. e.* of less crimes than murder.

7. Paragraph 12 states that only 22·79 of persons arrested by the Magistracy in non-cognizable cases were convicted as against 13 last year. This shows that summonses are issued with more care; but unless the Inspector-General states the districts in which summonses or warrants are issued recklessly, it is impossible to specially warn the District Magistrates concerned.

8. Paragraph 15, if the figures are correctly worked out, shows that in the Northern Division 51·62 of real cognizable cases disposed of ended in conviction and 72·87 represents the percentage of convictions in real cognizable cases which were brought to trial. These results, if true, must be considered very satisfactory. But the Commissioner takes leave to doubt the accuracy of the second figure. It is too good.

9. The Commissioner, N. D., has recently specially invited the attention of His Excellency in Council to the deterioration in the police and police work consequent on the want of trained probationers and Assistant Superintendents, and need add nothing on this occasion.

10. Paragraph 18. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before the Courts in non-cognizable cases is very low everywhere. In Thána the figure is only 9·2. The attention of the District Magistrates will be drawn to the matter with a view to a careful scrutiny of the criminal returns, calling for cases and perusing them, and taking the necessary action in regard to any Magistrate whom he finds incapable.

11. *Supervision over bad characters.*—So much has been written by the Commissioner, N. D., on this subject also, that he need not say more than that the law should, in his humble opinion, empower the Courts or the District Magistrates on perusal of proceedings to order a certain amount of police supervision over convicts, and that, if possible, village officers' supervision over unconvicted

suspects should, if the Government of India permits it, be arranged for. The Commissioner, N. D., quite concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 23 that District Magistrates should take a strong interest in demanding security from bad characters. But the police should report those bad characters to the Magistrate. It is not to be expected that the native public will *suo motu* do so.

12. Seeing that recruiting has been stopped in Ahmedabad during the whole of the year, it is singular that the reduction in cost for the Presidency did not exceed Rs. 4,769. In Ahmedabad alone the force was more than 67 below its sanctioned strength. Possibly the Inspector-General includes the men of punitive posts in this return (D).

13. The Commissioner learns with some little surprise that Ahmedabad and Surat head the list with educated men. He fears that the estimate of an educated man must be very high in most districts, or unusually low in Ahmedabad and Surat.

14. The policy of Government in making A'bkári Police an integral part of the District Police does not, it is true, always work well; but this is mainly due to the Superintendent of Police himself. The policy is, the Commissioner is assured, the right one. District Magistrates must insist on the Superintendents of Police taking the same interest in ábkári as in other cases and repress the foolish jealousy which sometimes exist between the Police and Ábkári underlings and which tends to impede good work.

15. The Commissioner refrains from remarks on arms and uniform, as that is peculiarly a matter to be dealt with by the Inspector-General.

16. Paragraphs 41 and 42. The Commissioner thoroughly agrees that better-paid and fewer men are needed for the regular police, but their numbers cannot be reduced till the village police are re-organized. But the village police cannot, as pointed out by Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, be converted into regular police in the way that the Inspector-General recommends. They must remain village police, attached to their own villages and subject to their own patels. The Commissioner has already submitted proposals for commencing a re-organization of this useful and neglected body of men.

17. The abstracts of the Superintendents' reports give little room for comment.

Ahmedabad suffered for want of an Assistant Superintendent, and the crop-raiding already alluded to was very serious. The statistics are said to show a gratifying improvement. This district had the advantage, like Kaira or Surat, of the same Superintendent throughout the year. Mr. Spence in *Kaira*, with increasing crime of violent descriptions, has worked very well. He is a model police officer. It is a pity that the District Magistrate Mr. Cooke's forwarding memorandum has not been seen by Government, the more so as he does not consider the prospects of crime in Kaira reassuring. Referring to the Inspector-General's paragraph 5, page 47, the Commissioner has already recommended that Sessions cases should again be tried at Kaira, and the reorganization of the village police in the Thákor's villages on the banks of the Mahi is in hand and nearly ready for the sanction of Government, under the new Tálukdárs' Act. There seems at the same time no reason why Mr. Spence should not have caused the security of as many persons to be taken as in Ahmedabad, instead of 1 only. Of Mr. Dhanjisha, the Superintendent of the *Panch Maháls*, the Commissioner has already made some remarks. Colonel Wise had a high opinion of this officer, and though he does not seem to have coped with crime in the Panch Maháls, if he will work steadily and not waste his time in writing, the Commissioner hopes he will be successful in Thána. As noted above in paragraph 5 the number of excluded cases in the Panch Maháls is extremely small and demands some explanation.

Broach shows a very small number of cases and the figure appears correct, as the number of arrests has fallen to one-half compared with 1888. But the District Magistrate fears that the reason for this may be that people will not

prosecute. The District Magistrate also points out that malicious damage to crops—a most serious offence in an agricultural country—is becoming common. In reference to the Inspector-General's paragraph 6 (page 31) the Commissioner would observe that this crime has always been a speciality of Broach, and that therefore the energy of the Superintendent should be specially devoted to it in the coming season. People will not complain, as they fear that the police will not assist. The District Magistrate should also take measures to ascertain if cases of theft are really not reported for the reason alleged by him. If true, this speaks very badly for the police, and the Commissioner concurs with the Inspector-General in thinking that the favorable results reported from Broach do deserve careful looking into.

Surat.—The remarks on this district are very satisfactory. It is clear that Mr. Gibbs is an officer of resource and that he can bring his police to work well. He hits one great blot in the existing organization, *viz.* the want of well-paid 1st Class Head Constables.

Thána.—The District Magistrate, while admitting that the late Superintendent Mr. Cotgrave suffered from bad health, considers that sufficient activity has not been shown and that "the efficiency of the force has suffered from the want of activity on the part of its chief and that the investigations by the subordinate officers have not been personally supervised as they should have been." The Commissioner would emphasise this, as it sometimes seems to be forgotten how vital it is to police efficiency that the officer in command of the force should have energy, zeal and experience, and that the more difficult districts should have experienced Assistants also.

18. The Commissioner can only in conclusion express his regret that, in spite of his determination to add as little as possible to the papers, the importance of the subject has made it necessary for him to write at such length. He trusts that next year the district reports will be submitted and dealt with in *detail.* It is not easy to make useful comments upon a consolidated report in which the figures are admitted to contain a large margin of error and which cannot be checked or treated as a whole. The Commissioner only received the report on the 20th ultimo, and he would have dealt with it before now had he not been called away by urgent work from head-quarters.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 7th August 1890.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. $\frac{P}{1469}$ OF 1890.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 29th July 1890.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner is disposed to agree with the Acting Inspector-General of Police in his opinion that Statement A, Part I, might be dispensed with. The method as described in paragraph 4, which has been adopted for comparison of criminal statistics, is a fair one.

3. As regards the total sum of cognizable cases coming under the Penal Code, there is no great difference between the years 1888 and 1889. Fluctuations in serious crimes of violence have, of course, much less interest than those in offences against property. They will not, except in very exceptional circumstances, be strongly marked. The increase in dacoities occurring in certain districts of the Central Division has more than counterbalanced the large reduction in the South. Where theft follows on housebreaking, the offence should certainly appear in the returns.

4. Before it is possible to judge satisfactorily of the success of the Police in dealing with offences, it is necessary to have full assurance that the work of excluding cases is properly carried out. The Commissioner notes, with much

surprise, that no diminution in the number of cases excluded has followed on the regulation that orders to exclude shall only be passed by First Class Magistrates. He anticipated a very different result. In a table below are given figures extracted from Supplementary Statement I, which contrast the figures for Sind and the three Divisions of the Presidency for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Divisions.	Total number of Police cases for disposal.		Exclused cases.		Cases excluded as false.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Sind	7,646	9,631	1,675	3,492	1,432	3,213
Northern Division	8,634	8,601	2,604	2,686	1,043	2,115
Central Division	12,247	14,122	4,783	5,274	4,449	4,967
Southern Division	6,910	6,984	3,090	3,450	2,712	3,201

It will be seen from this that the increase for Sind and the Northern Division, especially the former, in the number of cases excluded as false, is most extraordinary. It will also be noted that in several districts the restriction has led, as was anticipated, to a decrease in the number of cases classed as false. "If complaints," writes Mr. Kennedy, "had been classed as false this year as readily as they have been so classed in former years, the statistics would have told a very different tale." Mr. Scannell also observes: "Probably the returns of many districts are materially affected by the various degrees of strictness with which Magistrates scrutinize final reports." On the other hand Mr. Down attributes the decrease in crime in his district in some degree to "the greater care shown by Magistrates in the classification of cases, and the consequent larger elimination of false cases reported as true." Comparing the figures for the two districts, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, I find they are as follows:—

	Police cases for disposal.	Excluded as false.
Ahmednagar	1,506	683
Belgaum	1,438	584

They bear no great disproportion to each other, and a very large one to the total number of cases for disposal. This is true of the aggregate figures for each Division, and for the whole Presidency, and the correctness of 'final orders' by Magistrates is of the utmost importance, as without it no correct idea either can be formed of the quantity of crime, or of the success of the Police in dealing with it. The Commissioner cannot pretend to account for such large increases in the number of cases declared false as have occurred in Sind and the Northern Division, but thinks the subject calls for further enquiry. Possibly the circumstance that Magistrates have been enjoined to dispose of final reports speedily, and the intimation that their efficiency as Magistrates will, in some degree, be estimated in accordance with the speed attained, may have tended to produce the results noted. On the other hand they must be credited with having led to the very large reduction in the number of pending cases.

5. The Commissioner has no doubt that the general conclusion stated in paragraph 5 of the report, and alluded to in paragraph 9, is correct.

6. From the figures given in paragraph 12, it may be inferred that the repeated orders against issue of process by Magistrates without due examination of complainants have not been without effect. There is, no doubt, still room

for improvement. It is not, however, for obvious reasons, to be expected that the percentage of conviction in cases of the class referred to will ever be as high as that obtained by the Police. The offences are of a more complex kind, and often involve much nicer legal points and distinctions than cognizable crimes.

7. The amended table proposed in paragraph 13 may be adopted. The undersigned agrees with Mr. Scannell that particulars as to the number of cases in which property is recovered are misleading and he would add, of little, if any, value. The latter remark would, in his view, apply to comparisons drawn between the work of the Police in the four Divisions, the unit being, as Mr. Scannell remarks, the district, and the control of the Commissioners scarcely more than nominal. According to paragraph 14, Sind and the Northern Division stand first and second on the list, taking the percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of, but, as above observed, an extraordinary number of cases were excluded as false in these Divisions, and the Commissioner is disposed to attach very little value to the results set forth in the paragraph referred to.

8. Government will doubtless note the remarks quoted under paragraph 16. The table given under paragraph 17 shows how very frequent transfers and changes in the personnel of the local forces have been.

9. As regards paragraph 21, when the undersigned served in Northern Gujarát many years ago, a register of bad or suspected characters was kept in each village, and the huziri or roll-call took place, or was supposed to take place, every night. The same practice is in force elsewhere, *vide* paragraph 5 of the review of Mr. Kennedy's report for Ahmednagar. Looking at the great difficulties which the Police labour under in this country, the measure might well be legalized, but the difficulty is to ensure its being really done. The undersigned often used to find roll-calls for 30th and 31st February and there was no real check on the correctness of the returns. The observations made in paragraph 30 are borne out by the Commissioner's own experience, and he concurs in the opinion expressed.

11. A large reduction was made by the undersigned in the number of licenses (paragraph 35) issued in the Násik District, and the same measure should, next year, be taken in that of Sátára. In Khándesh more licensed shops should apparently have been inspected.

12. The plan adopted in this Division for dealing with cases in which it is held by a Sessions Court that no offence has been committed, might be extended, as suggested in paragraph 40, to the whole Presidency.

13. As to paragraph 41, the whole subject is one of much importance, among many such connected with the Police which might, as the undersigned has already suggested elsewhere, be conveniently referred to a Committee. It is not necessary to discuss it here.

14. The Commissioner considers the proposal to establish punitive posts at the expense of the small body of village officers, when the latter have proved themselves incompetent to detect offences occurring within their limits, impracticable. According to his experience the village police are far more efficient in Gujarát, and especially in Northern Gujarát, than elsewhere. The sense of obligation to detect crime is much stronger, probably owing to the old system of "wallav" alluded to. Its extinction will probably weaken that sense. The Commissioner cannot support the proposal made in the latter part of paragraph 42, but does not propose to discuss it. The village officers are now the best detectives we have got, but will cease to be so if they become part of the regular police. The semi-official position of the police patel, in touch with Government, and in touch with the villager, is most useful, and it is not expedient to alter it. The existing inferior village police hold the same kind of position in their degree.

15. The Inspector-General is doubtless right (paragraph 43) in believing that offences against property are now committed to a larger extent than formerly by skilful criminals. The fact has been noted by many experienced

officers. The District Magistrate of Kolába, during the current year, expressed the opinion that housebreakings in certain parts of his district were committed by skilled burglars from Bombay or elsewhere, while railways and railway feeders must tend to this result. As to the remedies, they might, in the Commissioner's opinion, be advantageously discussed by a Committee. Old methods of detection, thanks to education, public opinion and severity in dealing with proved cases of torture by the Police, are nearly extinct. The two former agencies are not yet so active as to cause any large classes of the public to aid and co-operate with the police, while facilities for committing crime and for eluding pursuit have greatly increased. The Commissioner shares the Inspector-General's inability to account for the increase of serious crime against the person, but would direct special attention to paragraph 4 of Mr. Scannell's remarks on the report of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, and the extract there given. He also thinks that commutations of sentences of death in murder cases have been more frequent of late years. Returns might be called for from 1886, and of cases of murder in which sentences of transportation for life only have been passed. See Mr. James' remark, paragraph 13 of Mr. Scannell's review of the District Superintendent's report for Ahmedabad. So far as he can judge from perusal of the diaries submitted by the District Superintendents of Police within the Division the Inspector-General is right in stating that no such officer has neglected his duty respecting the personal investigation of serious crime. It is obvious, however, that if, as the Inspector-General surmises, the increase in murders, culpable homicides, and attempts to murder, is due to failure to secure convictions, it is desirable that District Superintendents should personally investigate as many such cases as possible, and the same applies to dacoities, the failure to detect which has been so marked.

16. The Commissioner has had little opportunity of making any personal observations on the Police administration of the districts comprising his Division, having only taken charge after the touring season of the present year. He was well satisfied with what he saw during his tour in the Southern Division.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. $\frac{P}{1045}$ OF 1890.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 31st July 1890.

In forwarding the accompanying report* on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1889, the Acting Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to record the following remarks.

* No. 3813 of 31st May 1890.

2. The report was received in print in this office on the 17th instant.

3. Undersigned fully endorses what Mr. Scannell says as regards the utter uselessness of continuing Statement A-I, which the present Supplementary Statement I renders superfluous, as it furnishes a more accurate and convenient basis for comparing the statistics of crime for any given number of years. But as Statement A, Part I, is an Imperial form, the sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained before any change can be made. The matter was gone into fully by the Committee appointed by Government Resolution (Judicial Department) No. 4163 of 2nd August 1888.

Para. 2.

4. It is satisfactory to note that the number of pending or undisposed of cases is rapidly falling. In the Southern Division it has fallen from 1,251 to 651, as will appear from the following:—

Para. 3.

	1888.	1889.
Belgaum	381	167
Bijápur	69	72
Dhárwár	125	87
Kánara	323	163
Kolába	189	70
Ratnágiri	164	92
Total ...	1,251	651

The Inspector-General of Police has explained why figures in column 2 of Supplementary Statement I for 1889 do not, in some cases, correspond with the figures appearing in column 10 of the same statement for last year.

Cognizable crime, para. 6.

5. From the figures given in the statement under this paragraph, it appears that in the Southern Division, Indian Penal Code cases have gone down from 2,982 to 2,541, the decrease being more or less distributed under all classes, except Class IV, and notably in Class V (minor offences against property) to the extent of 348 cases. There is a distinct gratifying diminution in the number of cases of all serious crimes such as robbery, dacoity, attempt at murder and culpable homicide, with the single exception of murders, which have unfortunately risen from 53 in 1888 to 58 in 1889.

Paras. 16 and 17.

6. Undersigned has no reason to differ from the Inspector-General of Police in testifying to the 'zeal and assiduity' with which the District Superintendents of Police have worked their districts during the past year, and would especially commend Mr. J. E. Down, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, to the favorable notice of Government. The frequent changes of District Superintendents of Police are, as the Inspector-General points out, much to be deprecated.

Non-cognizable crime, para. 18.

7. In this description of crime there is a slight increase (162) in the total number of cases for the Division, but the explanation of this increase is to be found in paragraph 20 of the Inspector-General's report (*vide* also Government Resolution (J. D.) No. 4166 of 7th August 1889).

Supervision over bad characters, paras. 21 to 23.

8. The undersigned is pleased to notice that the subject is attracting the serious attention of the district officers. He notices with especial pleasure the valuable co-operation of the District Magistrate of Dhárwár in putting into force the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. But in order to enable the Police to deal with suspects or with professional criminals satisfactorily, their hands must be strengthened by legislation, which, it is hoped, may not be much longer postponed.

Para. 41, Police material.

9. Government have passed orders on the Inspector-General's proposals for the separation of the armed from the unarmed Police in their Resolution No. 3681, dated 9th July 1890, Judicial Department.

Para. 43, last clause.

10. The undersigned differs materially from the Inspector-General of Police in the opinions expressed in this paragraph. He does not think that "the investigating officer may be trusted to get as good evidence as is procurable". His own experience is directly the other way, and leads him to conclude that the frequent failures to secure convictions in strong cases are due to the slovenly manner in which cases are got up and brought before the Courts. As he has remarked elsewhere, the Police seem to think their enquiries may terminate when the accused can be got to make a confession. The undersigned thinks the preparation of cases for the Courts is the one portion of their duties, which is performed least satisfactorily by Police officers of all grades from the Police Superintendents downwards. The latter, instead of usually enquiring into all cases of serious crime when they can do so without detriment to more important work or sacrifice of great personal convenience, are apt to make it a rule to limit their personal investigations to those offences in which they are bound by Government orders to make them, and they exercise little supervision over the manner in which

cases are got up by their subordinates. The experience of all Magistrates of the manner in which cases are placed before them is, as far as the undersigned has been able to ascertain it, alike, and there is a discouraging sameness in the criticisms of Sessions Judges in all districts. It is difficult to suggest an efficient remedy, but the first is that Superintendents should teach by example and interest themselves in seeing that prosecutions are conducted in the manner best calculated to ensure their success.

11. *General remarks.*—It seems unnecessary to treat of the several districts in detail. None of the reports present anything noteworthy. They are generally satisfactory, Bijápur being conspicuously the reverse. There is an increase in crime and the Superintendent writes in a desponding way of the material of his force, which, it may be taken, is much the same as that in other districts. It is generally admitted that it needs improvement everywhere, but the first steps taken in the desired direction must greatly add to the cost of the Police, and the subject is, therefore, almost outside the pale of discussion in a Police report.

A. KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

PART I—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *a.* Ending in conviction.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C. *a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C. *b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	15			16	17	18	18*a*	
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. 117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	121 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	86	...	6	1	72	48	95·6	66·6	85	3	...	46	18	3	52·2	71·8	15	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	11	..	...	2	12	7	81·8	58·3	9	...	...	6	4	1	66·6	60	1	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	205	...	21	6	191	159	86·2	83·2	190	5	...	140	20	8	71·7	87·5	6	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	392	8	34	16	278	104	63·1	37·4	257	12	...	68	70	19	25·2	49·2	133	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	12	...	3	...	15	12	86·6	80	13	...	...	11	1	...	84·6	91·6	...	...	...
		Total ...	706	8	64	25	568	330	74·5	58·09	554	20	...	271	113	31	47·2	70·05	155	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ... „ dacoits... ...	10	...	1	...	2	1	81·8	50	9	...	...	1	1	6	11·1	50	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ... „ robbers ...	13	...	1	...	9	4	85·7	44·4	12	...	...	4	4	1	33·3	50	...	...	...
11		Murder ... ... „ poison... ...	7	...	1	4	6	3	100	50·	8	...	...	3	4	2	37·5	42·8	1	...	...
12		Other murders	199	...	23	26	168	85	93·6	50·5	208	...	...	85	65	15	40·8	56·6	21	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	52	...	4	6	32	17	83·9	53·1	46	1	...	16	13	9	34·04	55·1	19	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	95	...	8	6	74	45	93·2	60·8	95	1	...	45	27	11	46·8	62·5	11	...	...
15	376	Rape	111	3	8	4	54	16	85·7	29·6	97	5	...	16	17	12	15·6	48·4	55	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	27	1	3	2	21	10	93·3	47·6	28	...	...	10	6	1	35·7	62·5	12	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	89	...	7	4	50	35	94·7	70·	90	1	...	34	12	2	37·3	73·9	11	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	129	2	2	4	101	69	91·6	68·3	119	...	1	68	27	5	56·6	71·5	19	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	7	...	...	...	6	4	100	66·6	7	...	...	4	2	1	57·1	66·6	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	518	8	38	26	346	193	83·09	55·7	443	12	7	183	111	35	39·6	62·2	121	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	32	...	2	1	16	3	91·1	18·7	31	...	...	3	9	3	9·6	25	11	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	99	...	5	4	81	44	79·8	54·3	80	2	1	39	28	6	46·9	58·2	14	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	409	13	30	11	285	88	80·1	30·8	336	10	6	84	142	17	23·8	37·1	85	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	114	5	10	6	69	24	68·5	34·7	81	4	...	24	25	6	28·2	48·9	44	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	...	...	1	5	2	83·3	40	5	...	...	1	1	...	20	50	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	5	...	2	...	5	3	71·4	60	4	1	...	2	...	...	40	100	1	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	436	...	13	11	342	218	79·5	63·7	345	10	2	178	79	18	49·8	69·2	66	...	1
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	38	...	4	1	29	13	92·8	44·8	39	...	...	12	14	7	30·7	46·1	6	...	...
		Total ...	2,396	32	162	117	1,701	877	83·9	51·5	2,083	47	17	812	587	157	37·8	58·04	497	...	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	143	...	37	11	101	30	87·7	29·7	156	1	1	30	36	19	18·9	45·4	18	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	2	...	3	...	2	1	100	50	5	...	...	1	1	1	20	50	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	71	1	9	...	45	19	93·7	42·2	72	3	...	19	7	6	25·3	73·07	11	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling house ...	65	...	20	3	25	14	88·2	56·	74	1	...	15	8	1	20	65·2	31	...	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	83	...	6	1	41	18	83·1	43·9	73	1	...	17	8	8	22·9	68	28	...	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	321	2	34	11	166	63	89·01	37·9	305	9	2	63	59	15	19·9	51·6	149	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	500	5	66	12	194	47	80·2	24·2	436	11	7	37	87	19	8·1	29·8	112	...	...
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	355	5	36	7	229	105	83·1	45·8	313	11	1	96	65	10	29·5	59·6	113	...	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4,196	58	1,427	76	2,492	984	89·1	39·4	4,990	12	9	980	257	146	19·5	79·2	568	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85	...	2	1	67	49	95·4	73·1	83	...	...	48	15	6	57·8	76·1	13	...	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	...	1	...	2	...	100	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5,823	71	1,642	122	3,366	1,331	88·1	39·5	6,511	49	20	1,307	546	231	19·8	70·5	1,043	...	1

A.

Crime for the Year 1889.

PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.						
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
																								Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	90	3	94	...	6	6·6	88	31	...	50	5	48	53·3	56·4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	26	6	35	...	3	11·5	32	18	...	11	...	8	30·7	30·7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	2	258	56	327	1	9	3·4	317	73	...	223	6	172	66·6	65·9	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
172	3	1,349	1,374	2,898	...	120	·8	2,765	1,844	45	736	10	528	39·1	37·9	2	4	9	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	11	4	18	...	...	...	18	5	...	13	...	12	109·0	85·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
187	8	1,734	1,443	3,372	1	138	7·9	3,220	1,971	45	1,033	21	768	44·2	43·2	3	4	9	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	11	...	5	5	31·2	31·2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	...	1	...	
...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	4	8	...	8	8	36·3	36·3	...	...	...	2	...	6	5	83·3	765	601	78·5	
8	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	14	1	7	...	5	5	83·3	25·7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	...	334	11	398	...	22	6·5	366	72	121	49	110	147	44·01	41·4	3	...	10	12	8	13	9	69·2	3,652	2,639	72·2	
7	1	48	2	58	...	3	6·2	55	10	16	5	16	22	45·8	41·5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	1	184	4	2·6	...	9	4·8	196	44	53	10	66	73	39·6	32·8	1	1	...	8	14	2	2	100	15	15	100	
6	...	64	8	78	...	12	18·7	65	25	14	...	16	16	25	28·07	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	28	1	31	...	4	14·2	27	10	5	2	8	10	35·7	38·4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	62	6	75	...	4	6·4	70	28	1	34	5	38	61·2	59·3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	125	4	133	4	10	8	118	42	...	69	...	68	54·7	59·6	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	8	...	5	...	5	35·7	35·7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
81	...	699	162	942	...	45	11·2	895	406	28	296	68	332	47·4	45·2	3	...	2	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	20	4	26	...	6	·30	20	6	8	1	2	2	10	12·5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	107	...	...	
26	...	276	67	369	...	14	5·08	355	214	16	98	6	91	32·9	31·5	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	480	156	664	...	39	8·1	624	447	3	133	2	119	24·7	25·4	...	...	1	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	3	118	86	219	...	6	5·08	213	136	27	29	11	40	33·8	31·4	...	...	...	9	1	3	2	66·6	355	35	98·5	
4	...	9	6	19	...	...	...	19	11	...	8	...	3	33·3	23·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	11	3	...	3	5	5	83·3	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	2	642	192	865	...	40	6·2	824	409	1	386	1	315	49·06	49·8	1	...	1	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	47	4	52	...	1	2·1	48	22	...	13	3	16	34·04	36·3	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
287	7	3,210	718	4,222	4	215	6·6	3,982	1,908	319	1,182	337	1,320	41·1	44·4	13	1	20	229	44	26	19	73·07	4,894	3,291	67·2	
33	9	396	7	445	2	11	2·7	415	131	96	13	107	107	27·02	26·2	14	17	...	26	28	108	54	50	1,04,115	12,878	12·3	
...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	10	...	5	5	33·3	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	...	1	20	4	1	...	1	...	1	20	25	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	1,420	1,405	98·5	
...	4	72	7	83	...	6	8·3	75	21	7	31	12	43	59·7	63·2	...	...	2	4	...	48	29	60·4	15,773	3,488	22·1	
5	...	39	4	48	1	...	...	47	17	1	21	5	26	66·6	60·4	...	...	...	3	...	37	18	48·2	3,937	1,092	27·7	
2	...	50	13	65	...	3	6	60	19	1	33	...	29	58	61·7	...	...	2	4	3	49	25	51·02	6,198	2,117	34·1	
...	...	296	42	389	3	41	13·8	342	169	28	78	21	99	33·4	33	2	...	3	34	10	156	109	69·8	7,140	2,765	38·7	
11	3	225	213	460	1	30	13·3	428	276	53	49	16	41	18·2	19·06	...	...	1	32	2	2	...	...	254	...	...	
24	...	328	116	468	...	15	4·5	453	260	...	183	...	165	50·3	48·9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	20	2,380	98	2,572	4	127	5·3	2,426	683	9	1,581	64	1,618	67·9	69·5	3	...	15	78	8	2,643	1,215	45·9	3,37,974	63,429	18·7	
2	...	137	15	154	...	5	3·6	149	67	...	74	...	63	45·9	47·01	1	...	...	6	1	4	4	100	53	53	100	
...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	1	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	45	42	93·3	
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
210	37	3,950	515	4,712	11	239	6·05	4,422	1,651	205	2,065	230	2,198	55·6	56·2	20	17	23	199	52	3,051	1,457	47·7	4,76,913	87,269	2	

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. a. Ending in conviction.	b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C. a. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	408	20	22	4	291	57	56·7	19·5	228	16	...	28	81	8	11·4	25·6	128	...	1
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	40	...	4	...	33	12	81·8	36·3	36	...	...	11	15	1	30·5	42·3	5	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	448	20	26	4	324	69	59·07	21·2	264	16	...	39	96	9	13·9	28·8	133	...	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																			
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	499	...	114	5	241	64	95·7	26·5	584	1	2	62	34	26	10·5	64·5	59	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	2,998 / 11,039	39 / 208	277 / 1,529	65 / 157	1,644 / 6,841	1,232 / 4,529	88·9 / 88·1	74·9 / 66·2	2,895 / 10,880	14 / 137	5 / 54	1,213 / 4,028	290 / 1,925	158 / 346	41·6 / 36·3	80·7 / 79·7	491 / 2,642	... / ...	1 / 3
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	732	30	64	6	388	165	75·8	42·5	565	36	3	140	89	21	23·1	61·1	313	...	2
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	828	7	49	30	737	583	93·1	79·1	807	9	1	567	131	38	69·4	81·2	118	...	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	1,429	15	66	8	1,116	345	54·7	30·9	779	38	2	192	265	11	23·4	42·01	285	15	16
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	8	...	...	...	4	3	100	75	8	...	...	3	1	...	37·5	75	2	...	...
		Total ...	17,524	299	2,099	271	10,971	6,921	85·70	63·08	16,518	235	64	6,205	1,835	600	36·8	77·1	3,910	15	22
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																			
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	23	...	1	...	13	9	79·1	69·2	18	1	...	8	3	...	42·1	72·7	5	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	530	...	1	24	478	391	92·09	81·7	488	1	...	383	84	41	79·3	82·2	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	88	...	1	...	79	72	96·6	91·1	86	...	...	71	5	5	92·5	93·4	3	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws	2,047	4	26	21	1,963	1,731	86·15	88·1	1,791	3	1	1,524	187	26	84·9	89·07	57	...	...
53		——— Opium Act	273	...	5	8	270	228	99·2	84·4	269	4	3	226	35	10	81·8	86·5	19	...	...
54		——— Railway Laws	6	...	...	...	6	5	100	83·3	6	...	...	5	1	...	83·3	83·3	...	...	...
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	438	...	...	...	429	410	99·1	95·5	259	...	...	247	10	1	95·3	96·1	1	...	...
56		——— Arms Act...	301	...	10	12	266	268	93·2	93·7	287	1	2	255	17	16	87·9	93·7	4	...	...
57		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		——— Forest Act	397	...	2	1	382	326	5·2	85·3	20	1	...	20	2	...	95·2	90·9	2	...	1
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,551	3	14	12	3,468	3,290	93·3	94·8	3,313	13	1	3,136	150	27	94·2	95·4	32	1	...
		Total ...	7,654	7	60	78	7,374	6,730	86·8	91·2	6,537	24	7	5,880	494	126	89·5	92·2	123	1	1
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	266	1	2	..	262	251	98·1	95·8	263	...	...	248	10	1	94·2	96·1	4	...	...
		Abkári Act	43	...	...	...	42	40	68·7	95·2	25	8	...	25	2	...	75·7	92·5	2	...	...
		Police Act	266	...	...	...	266	259	95·4	97·3	254	...	...	247	5	...	97·2	98·01	...	..	...
		District Police Act	1,247	...	...	4	2,246	1,101	95·2	49·02	1,187	1	...	1,022	163	1	86·02	86·2	2	...	...
		Army Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...
		Irrigation Act	6	...	1	...	7	3	14·2	42·8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Land Revenue Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	..	...	...
		Telegraph Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,837	1	3	4	2,826	1,656	94·67	58·5	1,733	9	...	1,544	181	3	88·6	89·5	8	...	...
		Grand Total	36,388	438	4,056	621	27,130	17,914	85·8	66·03	34,200	400	108	16,058	3,852	1,157	46·2	80·6	5,869	16	26

A—*continued.*

Crime for the Year 1889—continued.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.						Remarks
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.								
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
																								Rs.	Rs.		
9	...	256	417	682	...	9	3·5	673	545	...	123	...	69	26·9	26·9	2	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	44	18	62	...	2	4·5	60	47	...	12	...	11	25	26·1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	300	435	744	...	11	3·6	733	592	...	135	...	80	26·6	26·3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	170	10	187	...	15	8·8	170	79	...	79	...	73	42·9	45·6	...	...	2	12	...	1	...	...	101	...	...	
110	33	2,661	202	3,006	4	242	9·09	2,751	881	12	1,699	9	1,651	62·04	64·7	1	2	7	143	1	2,414	1,686	69·8	1,18,723	84,407	71·09	
256	28	9,318	1,514	11,116	4	636	6·8	10,436	3,435	41	6,620	64	6,237	68·0	69·9	5	3	37	266	5	8,371	6,096	71·7	4,41,563	1,88,200	42·6	
8	...	308	233	549	...	21	6·8	525	337	2	174	2	142	46·1	48·6	...	...	3	10	...	314	182	57·9	39,919	13,735	34·5	
200	6	1,457	157	1,820	7	135	9·2	1,670	722	13	883	9	843	57·8	55·7	...	1	7	39	4	550	630	114·5	57,025	52,115	91·3	
11	...	712	1,870	2,593	...	31	4·3	2,561	2,602	12	535	...	198	27·8	28·6	...	...	1	12	...	2	2	100	15	15	100	
2	...	11	1	14	...	2	18·1	12	6	...	6	...	6	54·5	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50	37	17	45·9	
594	67	14,637	3,987	19,285	15	1,062	7·3	18,125	7,462	80	9,906	84	9,150	62·5	64·7	6	6	57	487	10	11,654	8,507	72·9	6,57,383	3,38,539	51·4	
...	...	30	30	60	...	...	...	60	42	...	18	...	13	43·3	43·3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	...	540	48	612	...	7	1·2	605	145	3	416	...	381	70·5	68·4	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	576	12	589	...	49	8·5	540	63	...	451	...	442	76·7	83·7	..	...	...	26	...	1	1	100	1	1	100	
42	...	2,066	387	2,495	1	60	2·8	2,428	429	...	1,978	...	1,702	82·3	83·3	1	..	6	20	...	22	22	100	96	96	100	
9	...	286	24	319	...	9	3·1	308	53	...	245	...	227	79·3	79·9	...	...	2	8	...	72	72	100	1,110	1,110	100	
...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	7	...	6	75·7	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	283	207	490	...	...	...	490	43	...	443	...	264	93·2	93·2	...	...	...	4	...	34	34	100	14	3	21·4	
16	...	332	16	364	1	12	3·6	349	45	...	280	3	268	80·7	80·4	...	1	1	21	...	4	4	100	33	33	100	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	39	1,104	1,157	...	4	10·2	1,153	281	...	869	...	31	79·4	63·2	...	...	...	3	...	12	11	91·6	133	77	57·8	
20	...	3,544	235	3,799	1	11	·3	3,786	311	...	3,439	...	3,239	91·3	91·2	..	...	1	36	...	1	...	...	80	...	...	
126	...	7,704	2,064	9,894	3	152	1·9	9,728	1,416	3	8,146	3	6,573	85·3	72·7	1	1	10	159	...	146	144	98·6	1,467	1,320	89·9	
...	...	322	9	331	...	1	·3	330	25	...	304	...	296	91·9	92·2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	36	21	57	...	1	2·7	56	11	...	45	...	31	80·1	88·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	280	16	296	...	...	...	296	21	...	275	...	259	92·5	92·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	1,189	65	1,258	...	...	...	1,258	50	...	1,208	...	1,142	96·04	95·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	1,331	118	1,953	...	2	·1	1,951	111	...	1,838	...	1,730	94·4	94·3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,417	119	33,367	9,230	44,133	34	1,839	5·5	42,162	15,112	652	24,845	675	21,819	65·3	66·3	45	29	119	1225	108	14,877	10,127	68·07	11,40,657	4,30,419	37·7	

STATEMENT A.—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the Year 1889*—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—By Magistrate.	Acquitted—By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted—By Magistrate.	Convicted—By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	12	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence... ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	3	...	3	...	3	13	13	10	2	...	1	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228...	Offences against public justice	653	714	14	728		685	988	1,000	113	320	3	529	...	35	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	102·60	156	1	157	31	143	477	182	62	40	...	80	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	336	467	9	476	9	449	500	517	157	73	7	249	7	24	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	41·3	56	2	58	4	46	80	79	31	8	26	2	9	3	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	150·14	127	2	129	8	120	137	137	30	28	...	73	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	82·4	155	4	159	16	149	576	675	19	178	54	376	...	48	
		Total ...	1,366·84	1,676	32	1,708	88	1,593	2,459	2,591	413	647	90	1,315	16	110	
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	6·4	7	...	7	2	4	8	8	5	1	...	1	...	..	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	6·4	7	...	7	2	4	8	8	5	1	1	1	...	...	
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	71·10	53	3	56	9	40	107	111	38	50	2	15	...	6	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	17·8	20	...	20	...	19	45	45	7	37	...	1	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,249·74	3,389	35	3,424	23	3,148	6,588	*a* 6,492	1,328	4,629	...	503	...	49	*a*+ 17 were acquitted before appearing before the Courts.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	29·6	27	...	27	1	26	52	52	6	22	...	24	...	...	*b*+ 218 do.
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	21,658·7	25,734	641	26,375	401	24,546	60,294	*b* 58,375	19,417	35,080	1	3,680	1	414	
		Total ...	24,955·84	29,170	676	29,846	425	27,739	66,979	*c* 64,964	20,758	39,768	1	4,208	1	463	
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	Cheating	395·44	446	13	459	25	342	515	514	268	113	4	96	2	31	*c*+235.
19	403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	524·8	497	3	500	47	419	635	666	244	194	...	219	...	9	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	52·5	46	...	46	5	37	47	48	18	8	...	12	2	8	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,887·	3,878	70	3,948	93	3,637	9,180	*d* 8,774	2,499	5,467	3	786	...	82	*d*+3 acquitted before appearing before the Courts.
		Total ...	4,859·79	4,867	86	4,953	170	4,435	10,377	*e* 10,002	3,029	5,722	7	1,113	4	130	*e*+3.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion	18	8	...	8	..	8	26	26	2	15	..	9	...	...	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	7	7	...	7	...	7	23	18	4	14	...	...	...	...	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	927·95	1,051	6	1,057	54	796	1,702	*f* 1,687	512	944	13	126	4	87	*f*—1 escaped.
25	500 to 502	Defamation	158·6	181	1	182	7	157	304	304	139	122	...	40	...	3	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	4,722·05	4,471	17	4,488	137	4,111	8,091	*g* 7,962	2,937	4,366	6	528	...	77	*g*+2 acquitted before appearing before the Courts.
27	271 to 278, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	626·17	573	5	578	16	551	581	677	21	112	...	542	...	2	
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	4·6	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	90	110	1	111	11	80	140	161	19	41	...	100	...	1	
30	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	22	126	1	127	20	109	117	36	8	...	...	9	...	19	
31	Cases under Chapter XII., C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property... ...	17·9	33	...	33	1	31	126	126	109	3	...	14	...	...	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI., C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	302·6	530	5	535	14	491	488	486	144	262	...	76	...	4	
		Total ...	6,896·85	7,091	36	7,127	261	6,341	11,598	*h* 11,484	3,945	5,879	19	1,445	4	193	*h*+1.
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by Police.																
33	Cattle Pound Act I of 1871.		10,476·42	1,736	28	1,764	9	1,690	4,476	*i* 4,372	996	2,709	...	603	...	68	*i*+4 acquitted before appearing before the Courts.
34	Forest Act No. VII of 1878			945	27	972	5	959	1,578	*j* 1,676	80	319	...	1,175	...	206	
35	Merchant Shipping Act No. VII of 1880			30	...	30	...	30	82	82	1	1	...	78	...	2	
36	Merchant Seamen Act No. I of 1859			2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
37	Native Passenger Ships Act VII of 1887			4	...	4	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
38	Railway Act No. IV of 1879			39	1	40	4	37	37	38	1	3	...	34	...	...	*j*+4 do.
39	Salt Act No. XII of 1882 (India)			30	...	30	...	29	39	39	1	1	...	36	...	1	
40	Salt Transport Act No. XVI of 1879			7	...	7	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	
41	Abkári Act No. V of 1878			105	1	106	1	106	133	*k* 134	1	14	...	117	...	1	*k*—1 died.
42	Amendment of Municipal Act No. II of 1884			48	...	48	...	47	47	47	...	1	...	46	...	...	
43	Conservancy Act No. I of 1863			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1889*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
44	Cantonment Act No. III of 1867 (Bombay)			986	4	990	128	382	934	1,105	7	119	...	979	...	...	
45	Public Ferries Act No. II of 1868 (Bombay)			36	...	36	1	33	52	51	4	20	...	25	...	2	
46	Gambling Act IV of 1867			27	...	27	4	25	208	210	3	26	...	181	...	...	
47	Irrigation Act No. VII of 1879			118	...	118	2	116	190	191	4	78	...	103	...	6	
48	Karáchi Vaccination Act No. IV of 1879			22	...	22	...	22	32	32	...	11	...	21	...	...	
49	Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879			181	1	182	4	172	280	277	12	58	...	202	...	5	
50	District Municipal Act No. VI of 1873			8,190	134	8,324	13	7,011	9,076	7,771	1,104	896	163	5,578	...	25	
51	District Police Act No. VII of 1867			580	27	607	17	560	656	704	40	59	1	600	...	4	
52	Poisons Act No. VIII of 1866			5	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	
53	Public Conveyance Act No. VI of 1863			312	...	312	50	256	271	321	10	43	...	267	...	1	
54	Stamp Act No. I of 1879			69	...	69	...	67	70	72	1	9	...	62	...	...	
55	Cantonment Act No. III of 1880 (India)			16	...	16	1	15	20	21	...	1	...	19	...	1	
56	Post Act No. XIV of 1866			2	...	2	...	2	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	
57	Arms Act No. XI of 1878 (India)			38	...	38	15	37	38	39	2	1	...	36	...	...	
58	Boat and other Vessels Act No. I of 1863 (Bombay)			3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
59	Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1859			577	...	577	...	570	754	679	393	68	...	213	...	5	
60	Salt Act No. VII of 1873			66	...	66	2	64	74	72	3	...	...	71	...	...	
61	Village Police Act No. VIII of 1867			743	1	744	...	564	852	*l* 1,112	326	338	...	452	...	...	*l* —1 escaped.
62	Jail Act No. II of 1874 (Bombay)			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
63	Opium Act No. I of 1878			7	1	8	...	8	10	10	6	...	...	4	...	...	
64	Infanticide Act No. VIII of 1870			5	...	5	...	5	8	8	...	7	...	1	...	...	
65	Frontier Tribes Regulation of 1872			...	4	4	...	...	...	*m*	...	3	...	130	...	...	*m* +133 not appeared before the Courts.
66	Criminal Procedure Code X of 1882 (Chapter 35)			7	...	7	...	7	10	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	
67	Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
68	Stage Carriage Act No. XVI of 1861			23	39	62	...	59	59	57	...	22	...	35	...	...	
69	Registration Act No. III of 1877			2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
70	Treasure Trove Act No. VI of 1878			6	1	7	3	6	10	10	...	1	...	9	...	...	
71	Agriculturists' Relief Act No. XVII of 1879 (India)			51	1	52	1	52	57	54	5	39	...	10	...	...	
72	Civil Procedure Code No. XIV of 1882 (India)			...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
73	Factory Act No. XV of 1881			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
74	Toll Act No. III of 1875			1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XLII of 1882			3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
76	Coasting Vessel Act No. XIX of 1838			33	...	33	...	29	31	33	2	16	...	15	...	...	
77	Victoria chapters 25 and 26, section 27 P., clause 63			6	...	6	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	
78	Telegraph Act No. XIII of 1885 (India)			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
79	Port Act XII of 1875			16	...	16	...	14	15	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	
80	Merchants' Shipping Act No. V of 1883			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
81	Act XII of 1827 (Bombay)			14	...	14	...	14	14	14	...	13	...	1	...	...	
82	Act VI of 1876			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
83	Amended Public Ferries Act No. II of 1878 (Bombay)			1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Total	10,476·42	15,100	270	15,370	260	13,924	20,157	*n* 19,309	3,003	4,877	166	11,172	...	227	*n* +139
		Grand Total	48,634·24	57,967	1,103	59,070	1,215	55,579	110,193	*o* 108,482	31,201	56,946	289	19,270	25	1,129	*o* +378

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the whole Presidency for 1889.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.												Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SIND.																											
KARA'CHI, HYDERABAD, THAR AND PA'RKAR, SHIKA'RPUR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER. *Nil.*																											
NORTHERN DIVISION.																											
SURAT.																											
Thuggee ... { By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Thuggee ... { By poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	17	...	...	9	...	...	1,144	.....	...	240	...	...	
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs :—																											
(*a*) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Other professional crimes, *viz.*—																											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROAÇH AND THA'NA. *Nil.*																											
CENTRAL DIVISION.																											
KHA'NDESH.																											
Thuggee... { By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	The District Superintendent of Police Mr. Vincent remarks :— "This is the case of Ghodgaon, táluka Chopda, which occurred on the 17th April and in which Tantya Bhil's gang is with very good reason suspected to have been concerned. No property was stolen, though an account book was taken away and parts of it found at the time and near the place where Tantya was ultimately captured. Perhaps one or two more cases might have been entered, but I have nothing on record to show that professional dacoits were engaged."
Thuggee... { By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity on land	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs :—																											
(*a*) with murder																											
(*b*) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Other professional crimes, *viz.*—																											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
AHMEDNAGAR, NA'SIK, POONA, SA'TA'RA AND SHOLA'PUR. *Nil.*																											

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

DHA'RWA'R.

Thuggee... By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee... By poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	6	...	...	6	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	248	1,176	0	0	...	...	429	...		
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs :—																														
(*a*) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
(*b*) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Other professional crimes, *viz.*—																														
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		

KA'NARA.

Thuggee... By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Thuggee... By poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Dacoity on land	26	...	...	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	2,882	0	0	...	...	...	...		
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs :—																														
(*a*) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
(*b*) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Other professional crimes, *viz.*—																														
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...		

BELGAUM, BIJA'PUR, KOLA'BA AND RATNA'GIRI.

Nil.

NOTE.—Columns XII to XVII will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for those offences, though such persons be not included in Columns II and III. The difference should be explained in the column of remarks.

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribu

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.											
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sind.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	...	2	6	212	182	1,001	18	1,421	...	...	...	14,562	1,936	6,484	64,727	1,52,319	11,598	251·98	104·47	36,158	2,87,784	2,85,005	2,779
Hyderabad ...	...	2	4	142	107	650	...	905	2	13	...	11,128	2,211	3,498	40,710	98,880	3,216	291·59	96·83	14,582	1,74,225	1,74,225	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	104	278	171	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	4,067	34,850	90,217	300	25	9	5,435	1,34,869	1,34,869	...
Shikárpur ...	...	2	5	185	139	784	...	1,115	...	...	...	10,156	3,017	4,436	49,385	1,09,524	2,972	266·55	92·44	23,445	2,03,435	2,03,435	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	6,082	1,619	1,608	10,591	30,559	1,053	252·4	87·75	2,610	54,122	54,122	...
Total ...	...	7	17	683	778	2,747	18	4,250	2	13	...	41,928	8,783	20,093	2,00,763	4,81,499	9,139	...	...	82,230	8,54,435	8,51,656	2,779
Northern Division.																							
Ahmedabad ...	...	2	3	218	95	876	...	1,194	...	...	...	9,336	1,958	5,051	51,896	1,16,873	1,900	327·14	97·93	2,200	1,89,214	1,89,214	...
Kaira	...	1	1	132	30	522	...	686	...	...	...	6,132	1,727	2,487	32,782	58,212	3,328	292·4	90·9	14,701	1,19,369	1,19,369	...
Panch Mahális ...	...	2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	4,868	1,640	3,390	25,926	68,776	3,730	343·94	89·21	12,622	1,20,952	1,20,952	...
Broach	...	1	2	77	22	326	...	428	...	...	...	9,959	1,786	3,042	20,829	39,996	1,276	335·90	100·01	1,841	78,729	78,729	...
Surat	...	1	2	141	26	590	...	760	...	20	...	8,103	1,800	2,654	36,839	68,047	4,643	320·65	100·73	20,738	1,42,824	1,40,632	2,192
Thána	...	1	2	134	...	695	...	832	...	...	...	8,430	2,483	4,786	35,584	65,735	2,310	...	95·40	20,757	1,40,085	1,40,085	...
Total ...	...	8	12	812	208	3,645	...	4,685	...	20	...	46,828	11,394	21,410	2,03,856	4,17,639	17,187	...	...	72,859	7,91,173	7,88,981	2,192
Central Division.																							
Ahmednagar ...	...	1	2	116	26	557	...	702	3	16	...	8,200	1,800	2,604	31,099	60,633	4,504	356·2	94·9	5,595	1,14,436	1,11,944	2,492
Khándesh ...	...	3	3	278	70	1,354	...	1,708	...	2	...	11,950	4,292	7,864	63,210	1,27,193	3,159	343·	87·4	31,126	2,48,794	2,48,794	202
Násik	...	1	2	135	29	611	...	778	...	...	...	9,115	1,800	3,177	35,782	65,958	2,128	297·	93·	26,457	1,44,417	1,44,417	...
Poona	...	1	3	192	24	908	...	1,128	...	...	...	9,966	1,849	4,131	52,722	96,963	2,744	346·16	97·63	12,341	1,80,716	1,80,716	...
Sátára	...	1	2	180	16	782	...	981	...	...	...	14,279	2,222	4,413	43,166	75,668	5,313	347·4	90·08	8,112	1,53,173	1,52,813	360
Sholápur ...	...	1	1	101	15	454	...	572	...	...	...	6,018	1,812	2,455	24,345	46,778	1,128	543·	92·	8,718	91,254	91,254	...
Total ...	...	8	13	1,002	180	4,666	...	5,869	3	18	...	59,528	13,775	24,644	2,50,324	4,73,193	18,977	...	...	92,349	9,32,790	9,29,938	3,054
Southern Division.																							
Belgaum ...	...	1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	...	7,398	1,585	3,590	30,847	53,550	3,962	285·	88·3	8,061	1,08,993	1,08,993	1,839
Bijápur	...	1	1	105	23	524	...	654	...	...	...	8,181	1,935	3,756	25,600	55,348	6,180	296·	92·	10,419	1,11,419	1,11,419	...
Dhárwár ...	...	1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	9,678	2,254	2,960	33,341	66,712	6,074	264·	89·	13,575	1,34,594	1,34,594	...
Kánara	...	1	2	106	...	595	...	704	...	...	...	5,518	1,698	3,318	26,052	54,808	3,193	...	92·11	10,773	1,05,360	1,05,360	...
Kolába	...	1	1	80	...	377	...	459	...	...	...	5,158	1,795	2,697	18,686	37,356	1,198	...	99·08	2,821	69,711	69,711	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	1	2	117	...	655	...	775	...	...	...	7,352	1,700	4,124	29,145	58,373	3,180	...	89·	9,806	1,13,680	1,13,680	...
Total ...	...	6	10	664	59	3,388	...	4,127	2	17	...	43,285	10,967	20,445	1,63,671	3,26,147	23,787	...	...	55,455	6,43,757	6,43,757	1,839
Bombay Presidency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	29	52	3,161	1,225	14,446	18	18,931	7	68	...	1,91,569	44,919	86,592	8,18,614	16,98,478	69,090	...	...	3,02,893	32,22,155	32,14,332	9,864

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.

(2) Column 13 includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.

(3) Column 15 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

D.

tion and Employment of Police for 1889.

Distribution of Force.												Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on Station duties (Officers and Men).							
In District.												To Area (6).			Population (7).			To Area.			To Population.				
Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or Escort to Prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties (columns 27 and 29).
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
2	20	125	704	31	211	158	935	318	8	14,115	478,688	9.93	9·9	·34	336·86	272·98	64·34	17·02	16·97	20	577·42	467·28	110·14	1,941	2·34
5	25	90	451	24	156	119	632	137	15	9,052	754,624	10·01	11·69	9·36	834·76	918·35	366·78	16·28	16·68	39	1,357·24	1,299·58	92·71	3,130	6·
12	67	81	291	12	91	105	449	...	...	12,729	203,340	22·97	...	...	367·03	...	...	34·21	...	...	546·61	...	...	654	1·76
3	19	139	527	25	196	167	742	204	...	9,629	822,178	8·63	8·62	63·10	737·37	653·70	83·67	14·41	14·38	37·80	1,230·80	1,091·13	139·66	2,967	4·44
1	3	22	107	1	35	24	145	63	22	2,801	149,014	11·02	16·54	17	586·66	816·36	129·98	22·05	22 01	13·4	1,173·33	1,086·33	164·91	730	5·65
23	134	457	2,080	93	689	573	2,903	722	45	48,326	2,407,844	11·37	...	...	566·55	...	...	18·92	...	...	942·77	...	...	9,422	3·68
...	...	127	596	14	69	141	665	382	4	3,821	856,324	3·2	2·82	36·5	718·39	556·7	193·4	5·28	9·9	136·29	1,184·	934	296	3,141	4·34
2	8	102	382	19	87	123	477	85	...	1,609	804,800	2·34	2·32	47·5	1,173·2	995·63	177·55	3·32	3·29	33·5	1,662·8	1,411·15	251·65	1,602	3·30
8	21	64	368	36	256	108	645	30	...	1,588	255,479	2·02	2·02	2·54	326·27	286·	40·	3·67	3·67	1·40	591·38	519	72	820	1·89
1	9	12	51	53	199	66	259	102	...	1,453	326,930	3·39	4·17	45	763	614	149	23·06	...	...	5,189	4,171	1,017	718	11·39
...	...	32	164	76	304	108	468	183	...	1,662	614,198	2·18	2·17	132	808·15	637	170	8·47	8·44	34	3,133·66	2,471	662·	1,166	5·94
...	...	93	413	25	184	118	597	116	...	3,935	807,367	4·72	4·70	34·18	970·39	863·	108·55	7·77	7·72	20·72	1,595·58	1,417·31	178·26	4,127	8·15
11	38	430	1,974	223	1,099	664	3,111	898	4	14,068	3,665,098	3·002	...	...	752·30	...	...	5·85	...	...	1,524·58	...	...	11,574	4·81
1	3	64	221	30	212	95	436	155	15	6,666	751,228	9·49	9·3	4·7	1,070·12	979·	101	23·38	23	1·2	2,635·8	2,441	250	986	3·45
6	24	190	707	89	687	285	1,418	2	...	9,944	1,237,231	5·82	...	...	,724·3	...	...	11·08	...	...	1,379·2	...	...	4,205	4·68
1	3	113	493	13	78	127	574	51	25	5,940	781,206	7·63	...	...	1,004·12	...	...	9·80	....	...	1,289·11	...	...	1,587	2·61
...	...	110	501	10	75	120	576	249	182	5,369	901,828	4·75	4·7	98	799·49	689	110	8·78	8·7	53	1,475·97	1,272	203	4,116	6·73
1	3	126	564	37	172	164	739	77	...	4,988	1,062,350	5·08	5·5	9·8	1,082·92	962·5	120·4	7·22	·7·08	6·9	1,539	1,368·4	171	1,436	2·08
1	3	72	327	16	71	89	401	62	19	4,521	582,487	7·90	...	...	1,018·33	...	...	11·33	...	...	1,459·86	...	...	2,058	5·15
10	36	675	2,813	195	1,295	880	4,144	596	241	37,428	5,316,330	6·37	...	...	905·83	...	...	10·73	...	...	1,524·17	...	...	14,388	4·12
1	9	103	430	9	83	113	522	55	...	4,656	864,014	6·56	6·56	·002	1,218·6	1,129·8	88·8	8·7	8·7	·003	1,621	1,502·8	118·1	985	1·8
3	13	65	276	28	205	96	494	63	...	5,695	638,493	8·7	9·6	·05	976·4	1,052·2	264·1	16·8	16·8	·05	1,872·41	1,839·9	264·1	801	2·34
1	13	71	214	46	347	118	574	151	...	4,535	882,907	5·37	5·36	140·6	1,046·	876·	169·	15·9	15·8	47·5	3,097	2,594	503	1,169	4·07
2	7	37	152	62	381	101	540	62	...	3,910	421,840	5·56	5·52	30·56	600·05	549·89	50·15	20·68	20·56	8·21	2,231·	2,045	186·57	664	3·51
1	6	71	301	9	70	81	377	...	...	1,803	482,830	3·93	4·35	2·45	1,051	1,036	1,202	4·84	5·52	2·45	1,297	1,312	1,202	710	1·90
2	7	70	284	42	287	114	578	82	...	3,922	997,090	5·06	4·9	·9	1,286	1,196	90	11·00	10	·14	2,808	2,604	196	759	2·1·
10	55	417	1,657	196	1,373	623	3,085	413	...	24,521	4,287,174	5·94	...	...	1,038·81	...	...	11·82	...	...	2,067·10	...	...	5,079	2·44
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	263	1,979	8,524	707	4,456	2,740	13,243	2,629	290	124,343	15,676,446	6·56	....	...	828·08	...	...	11·81	...	...	1,490·15	...	...	40,463	3·84

(5) A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6) Columns 38 to 39, *i.e.*, in District, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.
(7) Columns 40 to 42, one policeman to so many of the population. Annas and pies to be omitted from all totals contained in this statement.

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1889.

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.						Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.																		
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By Money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Sind.																																				
Karáchi	205	1,214	613	311	495	2	22	26	156	...	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	89	105	..	..	174	708	528	7	..	82	24	2	3	26	16·35	1·83	9	vacancies.
Hyderabad	146	757	387	468	48	1	13	16	59	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	5	69	93	..	..	128	431	329	6	..	87	14	..	5	14	23·12	1·55	15	do.
Thar and Párkar ..	105	449	514	22	18	1	17	7	49	...	2	..	..	..	..	1	18	2	1	35	22	..	..	29	291	229	4	1	11	18	..	..	11	21·12	1·98	5	do.
Shikárpur	190	923	421	675	..	4	25	64	205	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	8	11	4	116	206	..	108	82	588	412	4	..	64	29	..	..	16	55·97	1·43	31	do.
Upper Sind Frontier..	41	213	92	157	..	2	11	16	43	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	15	20	..	..	24	145	78	3	..	16	13	..	1	3	13·77	1·18	7	do.
Total ..	687	3,556	2,027	1,633	561	10	88	129	512	..	42	..	..	1	..	1	52	21	18	324	446	..	108	437	2,163	1,576	24	1	260	98	2	9	70	..	1·64		
Northern Division.																																				
Ahmedabad	221	971	429	763	..	..	5	28	130	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	204	540	..	30	2	650	463	11	..	20	5	9	1	24	56·28	2·11	68	do.
Kaira	133	552	273	412	..	..	15	25	72	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	31	82	180	..	38	27	318	333	20	1	17	15	..	..	14	15·18	2·04	7	do.
Panch Mahâls	112	671	517	261	..	..	4	13	103	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	59	156	33	127	50	413	316	21	1	5	4	4	5	12	75·00	1·53	4	do.
Broach	79	348	181	246	..	..	9	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	48	106	..	61	37	224	160	14	..	6	9	4	..	10	45·66	2·34	6	do.
Surat	143	616	284	466	9	1	8	11	67	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	119	291	..	48	52	325	362	25	..	19	9	3	..	15	32·01	1·97	20	do.
Thána	136	695	355	476	..	1	9	12	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	89	150	41	108	72	345	409	12	..	22	10	4	..	9	41·86	1·08	5	do.
Total ..	824	3,853	2,039	2,624	9	2	50	94	413	1	19	..	..	..	1	..	18	15	37	601	1,426	74	412	240	2,284	2,043	103	2	89	52	24	6	84	.	1·79		
Central Division.																																				
Ahmednagar	118	583	332	201	162	..	3	15	50	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	95	280	..	117	38	335	326	16	1	6	3	..	5	9	29·3	1·2	2	do.
Khándesh	281	1,424	770	723	163	..	22	22	147	1	17	..	..	..	..	1	8	24	54	165	295	..	155	198	667	821	92	1	37	22	28	2	32	35·2	1·87	19	do.
Násik	137	640	262	515	..	8	17	32	122	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	13	1	114	281	..	114	75	291	406	20	..	12	25	4	..	13	27·41	1·67	5	do.
Poona	195	932	347	266	514	..	10	15	217	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	132	257	17	247	61	424	638	25	1	13	10	12	..	13	39·82	1·15	4	do.
Sátára	182	799	568	349	..	1	3	16	64	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	125	325	30	165	29	232	720	4	..	4	4	35	..	12	16·	1·2		
Sholápur	102	469	248	103	220	1	1	15	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	74	155	21	109	30	209	332	7	..	4	2	..	..	17	18·4	2·97		
Total ..	1,015	4,847	2,527	2,157	1,059	10	56	115	635	1	28	..	..	..	2	1	13	61	69	705	1,593	68	907	431	2,158	3,243	164	3	76	66	76	7	96	..	1·63		
Southern Division.																																				
Belgaum	124	585	385	43	271	1	4	35	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	106	243	6	62	45	385	274	7	..	8	5	..	1	10	8·8	1·4	5	do.
Bijápur	106	547	381	86	186	1	8	4	70	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	51	97	..	54	28	240	381	4	1	11	9	..	1	5	14·7	·7	4	do.
Dhárwár	138	705	410	200	222	2	20	12	43	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	103	255	18	89	52	375	411	4	..	17	22	4	..	10	18·03	1·19	5	do.
Kánara	108	595	499	204	..	..	1	8	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	75	226	9	126	35	309	323	13	..	9	1	..	..	16	44·95	2·27	36	do.
Kolába	81	377	156	296	..	1	1	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	89	60	149	..	67	23	238	171	6	..	5	2	1	..	9	16·98	1·96	26	do.
Ratnágiri	119	655	341	27	406	..	4	6	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	89	284	..	34	10	317	419	10	..	5	4	..	..	5	8·01	·6	28	do.
Total ..	676	3,464	2,172	856	1,085	5	38	77	211	..	6	2	2	..	..	1	8	8	197	484	1,254	33	432	193	1,864	1,979	44	1	55	43	5	2	55	..	1·32		
Grand Total ..	3,202	15,720	8,765	7,270	2,714	27	232	415	1,771	2	95	2	2	1	3	3	91	105	321	2,114	4,719	175	1,859	1,301	8,469	8,841	335	7	480	259	107	24	305	..	1·61		

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1889.

| District. | RACE. | | | | | | | | | | | RELIGION OR CASTE. | | | | | | | | | | |

	CASES.														PERSONS.													
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
																													Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	...	7	7	2	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	3	3	3	6	6	4		
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	...	7	7	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	1		
3. Dacoities	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
4. Robberies	3	23	26	13	13	2	10	7	...	2	2	...	...	13	7	5	14	19	5	13	10	...	6	6	2	20	19	12	1	1 sent to Lunatic Asylum.
5. Thefts	54	1,310	1,364	438	838	319	516	475	88	25	15	10	9	848	484	42	805	847	119	696	527	31	142	127	95	947	823	622	3	1 died.
6. Receiving stolen property...	14	109	123	45	71	2	69	60	7	4	1	3	2	74	62	17	211	228	72	151	91	5	14	14	7	225	165	98		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abetments	...	4	33	37	16	17	2	15	15	4	6	3	3	2	20	17	3	108	111	13	89	58	9	60	59	13	168	148	71		
Class I	6	103	109	55	44	7	37	31	10	18	9	9	2	53	33	5	141	146	25	113	42	8	69	69	24	210	182	66		
„ II	6	140	146	45	92	52	39	30	9	12	11	1	...	93	30	5	152	157	17	138	122	1	35	35	16	187	173	138	1	1 sent to Lunatic Asylum.
„ III	...	9	9	7	1	...	1	1	1	7	4	3	3	4	4	...	7	7	1	6	6	...	17	17	4	24	23	10		
„ IV	75	1,515	1,590	522	968	353	612	562	100	61	37	24	16	992	578	64	1,068	1,132	209	886	649	36	245	229	120	1,313	1,115	769	3	1 died.
„ V																														
Total ...	91	1,800	1,891	645	1,122	414	704	639	124	104	64	40	23	1,162	662	77	1,476	1,553	265	1,232	877	54	426	409	177	1,902	1,641	1,054	4	2 do.
Other Offences.																														
Class VI	5	605	610	34	572	1	570	553	4	9	...	9	8	581	561	3	660	663	15	642	612	5	17	17	15	677	659	627	1	1 died.
Grand Total ...	96	2,405	2,501	679	1,694	415	1,274	1,192	128	113	64	49	31	1,743	1,223	80	2,136	2,216	280	1,874	1,489	59	443	426	192	2,579	2,300	1,681	5	3 do.

	Offences under Penal Code.	Other offences.	Grand Total.
(*b*) False cases	564	32	596
(*c*) Compounded	14	.....	14
(*d*) Disposed of under section 247	2	.....	2
(*e*) Offences which turned out to be non-cognizable cases	65	2	67
	645	34	679

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	75·	75·	33·33	33·33
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	53·84	70·	52·63	76·92
5. Theft	56·68	92·05	64·58	75·71
6. Receiving stolen property ...	84·5	86·95	40·8	60·26
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	88·23	100·	56·86	65·16
Class II	70·45	83·79	30·43	37·16
Class III	32·6	76·92	78·2	88·4
Class IV	100·	100·	85·71	100·
Class V	58·04	91·83	59·21	73·25
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	56·95	90·76	58·5	71·18
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·67	97·01	93·43	95·32
Grand Total ...	70·36	93·56	69·03	79·45

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
66,844	32,981	49·34	904	659	72·79	16,630

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Hyderabad, 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	4	14	18	6	11	2	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	11	6	5	10	15	1	14	6	...	...	...	...	10	14	6	
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	2	11	13	3	6	...	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	11	14	1	11	5	2	...	...	...	11	11	5	
3. Dacoities	1	8	9	1	6	...	6	1	2	1	...	1	...	7	1	2	39	41	1	32	2	8	7	7	...	46	39	2	
4. Robberies	1	27	28	15	12	...	12	8	1	6	5	1	...	13	8	...	27	27	6	19	12	2	2	2	...	29	21	12	
5. Thefts	70	2,361	2,431	919	1,325	500	825	701	187	170	68	102	31	1,427	732	41	1,369	1,410	134	1,190	897	86	247	247	59	1,616	1,437	956	Details—
6. Receiving stolen property ...	11	85	96	18	76	...	76	61	2	2	1	1	1	77	62	7	108	115	5	107	75	3	20	20	12	128	127	87	* 12 not investigated under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													1,214 false cases.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 compounded.
Class I...	10	54	64	11	46	5	41	33	7	46	7	39	8	85	41	23	97	120	8	105	70	7	335	335	46	432	440	116	17 turned out non-cognizable.
,, II...	17	234	251	123	111	9	102	75	17	30	13	17	8	128	83	26	255	281	19	237	109	25	58	58	14	313	295	123	1,267
,, III...	21	740	761	186	530	303	227	175	45	31	11	20	4	550	179	14	427	441	35	383	258	23	68	68	12	495	451	270	14 false.
,, IV...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	37	37	...	41	41	...	64 turned out non-cognizable.
,, V...	77	2,271	2,348	944	1,218	365	853	708	186	199	82	117	37	1,335	745	43	1,415	1,458	148	1,224	898	86	301	301	75	1,716	1,525	973	
Total ...	125	3,303	3,428	*1,267	1,905	682	1,223	991	256	315	121	194	57	2,099	1,048	106	2,198	2,304	210	1,953	1,335	141	799	799	147	2,997	2,752	1,482	† 1,345
Other Offences.																													
Class VI...	16	341	357	78	253	1	252	219	26	81	1	80	76	833	295	15	277	292	5	265	224	22	96	96	83	373	361	307	
Grand Total ...	141	3,644	3,785	†1,345	2,158	683	1,475	1,210	282	396	122	274	133	*2,432	1,343	121	2,475	2,596	215	2,218	1,559	163	895	895	*230	3,370	3,113	1,789	

Remarks on Column 2.

Class I—7 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.
,, II—2 do. do. do.
1 pending on account of lunacy of accused do.
1 discharged in previous year re-tried.
—
4

Class III—13 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.
,, V—17 do. do. do.
,, VI—1 do. do. do.
—
42

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	54·55	66·67	40·	42·86
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	83·33	83·33	41·67	45·45
3. Dacoities	16·67	16·67	6·06	6·25
4. Robberies	66·67	66·67	48·	63·16
5. Theft	52·91	84·97	67·75	75·38
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80·26	80·26	66·96	70·09
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	71·74	80·49	61·95	66·67
Class II	67·57	73·53	42·58	45·99
Class III	33·02	77·09	61·72	67·36
Class IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class V	58·13	83·	65·45	73·37
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52·02	81·03	61·72	68·36
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	86·56	86·90	82·96	84·53
Grand Total ...	56·07	82·03	64·04	70·29

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of roperty alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
73,203	37,197	50·81	1,383	895	64·71	28,816

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2(*a*)	5	7	1	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	9	10	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	9	10	5	(*a*) Difference of figures in column 2, and those in column 10, of the statement for 1888, is due to undetected cases of previous years detected in 1889.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	..	3	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	Column 2.—4 were transferred from receiving stolen property and included under theft.
3. Dacoities	..	11	11	7	3	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	13	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	13	6	5	
4. Robberies	25	373	398	9	363	104	259	216	26	7	1	6	3	369	219	22	407	429	19	392	296	17	20	20	7	427	412	303(*b*)	(*b*) One prisoner escaped.
5. Thefts	1	24	25	1	20	..	20	14	4	1	..	1	..	21	14	1	30	31	..	26	15	5	9	9	3	39	35	18(*c*)	(*c*) Column 2.—4 cases transferred to theft.
6. Receiving stolen property ..																													
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	3	22	25	6	19	3	16	15	..	14	..	14	7	33	22	1	40	41	1	40	30	..	46	46	15	86	86	45	Column 2.—1 case transferred to Class II and added 2 undetected cases of previous years.
„ II	3	43	46	25	20	2	18	12	1	3	..	3	1	23	13	6	53	59	1	57	24	1	6	5	1	59	62	25	Column 2.—Added 1 undected case of previous years and 1 case transferred from Class I.
„ III	3	56	59	16	38	9	29	24	5	11	..	11	4	49	28	2	64	66	9	56	35	1	11	11	4	75	67	39	
„ IV	..	3	3	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	4	4	..	4	3	..	1	1	..	5	5	3	
„ V	23	596	619	189	391	104	287	239	39	15	2	13	4	404	243	21	432	453	20	410	311	23	38	35	11	470	445	322	
Total ..	32	720	752	*237	470	118	352	291	45	44	2	42	16	512	307	30	593	623	31	567	403	25	102	98	31	695	665	434	
Other Offences.																													Column 17.
Class VI	1	84	85	3	82	..	82	69	..	7	..	7	7	89	76	1	96	97	..	97	82	..	13	13	13	109	110	95	Class I.—5 persons transferred from Class II.
Grand Total ..	33	804	837	†240	552	118	434	360	45‡	51	2	49	23	601	383	31	689	720	31	664	485	25	115	111	44	804	775	529	„ II.—5 do to Class I. „ III.—1 non-cognizable. 2 transferred to Class V. „ V.—2 do. from Class III.

Details:—

	*	†
False	217	220
Turned out non-cognizable	10	10
Compounded	10	10
	237	240

‡ 17 before Courts.
28 under investigation.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	83·33	83·33	50·	50·
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100·	100·	38·46	83·33
5. Theft	59·50	83·39	71·84	75·51
6. Receiving stolen property ...	70·	70·	57·69	57·69
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	78·94	93·75	73·17	75·
Class II.	60·	66·66	41·37	42·10
Class III.	63·15	82·75	53·84	62·50
Class IV.	50·	50·	75·	75·
Class V.	61·12	83·27	72·32	75·85
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	61·91	82·67	67·39	71·07
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	84·14	84·14	84·53	84·53
Grand Total ...	65·21	82·94	69·78	73·04

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
25,221	18,472	73·24	399	274	68·67	2,517

	CASES.														PERSONS.												REMARKS.				
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Details of column 5.				
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Cases not investigated under section 157 (b).	False cases.	Compounded cases.	Cases which turned out to be non-cognizable.
1	*2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	†17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Murders	3	12	15	4	8	1	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	8	4	5	18	23	1	21	7	1	2	2	...	20	23	7	...	4	...	...
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides...	1	9	10	2	5	...	5	4	3	3	3	...	...	5	4	1	12	13	...	8	4	5	...	...	...	12	8	4	...	2	...	...
3. Dacoities	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
4. Robberies... ...	...	15	15	4	9	1	8	7	2	12	11	1	1	10	8	...	16	16	1	13	9	2	9	9	4	25	22	13	...	4	...	...
5. Thefts	55	1,913	1,968	619	1,085	443	640	600	264	83	59	24	12	1,109	612	40	1,197	1,237	67	1,092	775	76	134	132	38	1,331	1,224	813	1	606	...	12
6. Receiving stolen property ...	35	188	223	144	64	3	61	52	15	10	4	6	2	70	54	156	202	358	15	331	70	12	34	34	8	236	365	78	...	135	...	9
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	13	48	61	34	21	4	17	15	6	61	36	25	10	46	25	31	131	162	...	141	74	21	350	350	48	481	491	172	...	18	...	16
,, II	13	209	222	108	91	4	87	71	23	47	26	21	14	112	85	29	240	269	14	233	163	21	109	109	23	349	312	126	...	84	6	18
,, III	19	449	468	96	307	149	158	136	65	51	20	11	4	318	140	21	302	323	18	271	173	34	87	87	11	389	353	184	1	91	...	4
,, IV	1	16	17	10	4	2	2	2	3	19	17	2	1	6	3	...	9	9	...	8	4	1	42	42	1	51	50	5	...	8	2	...
,, V	100	1,972	2,072	792	1,037	402	633	590	243	199	151	48	27	1,085	617	191	1,280	1,471	71	1,322	728	76	344	341	73	1,624	1,663	801	4	755	12	21
Total ...	146	2,694	2,840	1,040	1,460	561	897	814	340	357	250	107	56	1,567	870	272	1,962	2,234	103	1,975	1,082	153	932	929	156	2,894	2,904	1,238	5	956	20	59
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	19	669	688	45	577	1	576	556	66	28	3	25	22	602	578	17	672	689	9	654	603	26	54	54	40	726	708	643	...	43	...	2
Grand Total ...	165	3,363	3,528	1,085	2,037	562	1,473	1,370	406	385	253	132	78	2,169	1,448	289	2,634	2,923	112	2,629	1,685	179	986	983	196	3,620	3,612	1,881	5	999	20	61

Remarks.
Two accused in 2 cases were adjudged lunatic.
One man died.
Two accused in 2 cases were adjudged lunatic.
One man died and 2 men in 2 cases were adjudged lunatic.
One man died and 2 men in 2 cases were adjudged lunatic.

*Increase of 1 in Class I and of 2 in Class III in column 2 of this statement, as compared with column 10 of previous year's statement, is due to the fact that these cases (undetected cases of previous year) were detected and disposed of during this year.

† If column 17 be compared with column 23 of previous year's statement, there will appear a decrease of 13 men which is due to their having been transferred to the non-cognizable return.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22, on column 21.
1. Murders	50·00	57·14	31·81	33·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80·00	80·00	50·00	50·00
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	77·77	87·50	64·28	69·23
5. Theft	55·29	93·75	66·75	70·97
6. Receiving stolen property ...	81·25	85·24	20·23	21·14
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	71·42	88·23	52·48	52·48
Class II	78·02	81·60	41·53	44·20
Class III	44·29	86·07	59·86	63·83
Class IV	50·00	100·00	50·00	50·00
Class V	56·89	93·20	52·18	55·06
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	55·75	90·74	51·99	54·78
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·36	96·51	90·95	92·20
Grand Total ...	67·20	93·00	61·40	64 09

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
40,019	21,674	54·15	1,160	805	69·39	16,944

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.								DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	(*a*) 1	18	19	1	17	2	15	11	1	...	...	...	...	17	11	3	59	62	...	60	37	2	3	3	...	62	63	37	(*a*) Of the 2 cases pending at the end of last year, 1 case and 5 persons were convicted by Magistrate under sec. 325, I.P.C., hence it is not shown in columns 1 and 17 of this statement.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	1	4	5	1	3	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	(*a*) 1	8	9	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	8	8	6	
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies	...	11	11	6	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	10	10	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	10	5	1	
5. Thefts	43	517	560	221	329	176	153	135	10	18	14	4	3	333	138	15	266	281	22	241	173	18	31	31	6	297	272	179	
6. Receiving stolen property.	6	33	39	25	12	1	11	8	2	5	4	1	1	13	9	19	§41	50	9	35	12	1	19	19	3	60	54	15	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	...	9	9	3	6	1	5	5	...	6	4	2	1	8	6	...	20	20	...	20	7	...	21	21	6	41	41	13	
„ II	7	50	57	24	29	2	27	22	4	2	...	2	2	31	24	(*b*) 15	105	120	...	110	57	10	7	7	4	112	117	61‡	
„ III	12	79	92	29	60	39	21	16	3	7	4	3	1	63	17	7	46	53	6	41	21	6	12	12	1	58	53	22§	
„ IV	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	2	2	2	8	8	2	
„ V	(*c*) 42	517	559	244	303	151	152	134	12	43	36	7	5	310	139	24	288	312	27	259	171	21	107	107	10	395	366	181	
Total ...	62	658	720	†303	398	193	205	177	19	58	44	14	9	412	186	46	465	511	33	436	256	37	149	149	23	614	585	279	(*b*) In column 23 of the last year, 18 persons were shown under Class II. Of these 3 persons were convicted under non-cognizable offence, hence 15 persons are shown in column 17 of this statement.
Other Offences.																													
Class VI ...	3	196	199	50	148	...	148	142	1	93	2	91	86	239	228	3	207	210	6	203	156	1	121	121	97	328	324	253	
Grand Total ...	65	854	919	*353	546	193	*353	319	20	151	46	165	95	651	414	49	672	721	39	639	412	38	270	270	120	942	909	532	(*c*) Includes 3 cases of former years, and 1 transferred from Class III.

Details of excluded cases (Police) column 5—

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.	
False	7	49		7	49	
Mistake of facts...	15	235		15	191	
Non-cognizable...	2	38		2	32	
Compounded ...	...	7		...	7	
	24	329	= *353	24	279	= †303

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, columns 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	64·70	73·33	61·66	61·66
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	75·	75·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33·33	50·	16·66	20·
5. Theft	41·03	88·23	65·77	71·78
6. Receiving stolen property ...	66·66	72·72	24·48	34·28
Abements	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	83·33	100·	35·	35·
Class II	75·86	81·48	51·81	51·81
Class III	26·66	76·19	44·68	51·21
Class IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class V	44·22	88·15	58·79	66·02
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	44·47	86·34	54·	58·71
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95·94	95·94	74·64	76·84
Grand Total ...	58·42	90·36	60·32	64·47

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
9,836	5,202	52·87	363	270	74·38	270

133376

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2	12	14	3	10	2	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	20	22	...	21	5	1	...	...	...	20	21	5	
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	3	22	25	7	15	2	13	9	3	...	...	...	...	15	9	2	52	54	4	† 46	25	4	...	...	...	52	46	25	
3. Dacoities	3	7	10	1	9	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	24	24	...	‡ 24	13	...	...	...	...	24	24	13	
4. Robberies	13	50	63	12	43	19	24	12	8	...	...	...	...	43	12	8	113	121	17	69	20	35	...	...	...	113	69	20	
5. Thefts	305	1,316	1,621	549	1,025	407	618	556	47	23	...	23	17	1,048	573	29	1,589	1,618	211	1,371	862	36	41	41	30	1,630	1,412	892	
6. Receiving stolen property ..	* 25	193	218	67	145	18	127	111	6	1	...	1	...	146	111	6	301	307	27	277	172	3	3	3	...	304	280	172	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	5	56	61	29	29	8	21	16	3	6	...	6	5	35	21	14	227	241	77	144	41	20	36	36	25	263	180	66	
„ II	30	265	295	108	174	36	138	• 84	13	3	...	3	1	177	85	15	493	508	56	435	190	17	8	8	3	501	443	193	
„ III	166	409	575	150	398	263	135	100	27	2	...	2	1	400	101	21	432	453	43	352	166	53	2	2	1	434	354	167	
„ IV	7	34	41	24	17	2	15	5	...	2	...	2	...	19	5	...	51	51	6	45	6	...	8	8	...	59	53	6	
„ V	206	1,353	1,559	579	937	239	698	625	43	30	...	30	18	967	643	27	1,758	1,785	232	1,526	960	27	60	60	31	1,818	1,586	991	
Total ...	414	2,117	2,531	(*a*) 890	1,555	548	1,007	830	86	43	...	43	25	1,598	855	77	2,961	3,038	419	2,502	1,363	117	114	114	60	3,075	2,616	1,423	
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	7	585	592	39	550	16	534	521	3	4	...	4	4	554	525	1	901	902	13	882	734	7	8	8	8	909	890	772	
Grand Total ...	421	2,702	3,123	929	2,105	564	1,541	1,351	89	47	...	47	29	2,152	1,380	78	3,862	3,940	432	3,384	2,127	124	122	122	68	3,984	3,506	2,195	

(*a*)
Not investigated under section 157, C. P. C. ... 284
False cases 556
Compounded 21
Disposed of under section 247, C. P. C 11
Turned out to be non-cognizable 18
890

Class VI—
Not investigated under section 157, C. P. C. 2
False cases 37
39
929

• Includes one case of the previous year's brought to trial.
Cases of previous years brought to trial this year—
Class II 1
„ III 1
„ V 3
5

† 2 men were convicted section 325, I. P. C.
‡ 1 man was acquitted as an approver.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	40·00	50·00	23·80	23·80
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	60·00	69·23	50·00	54·34
3. Dacoities	55·55	71·42	54·16	54·16
4. Robberies	27·90	50·00	23·25	28·98
5. Theft...	54·24	89·96	54·48	62·87
6. Receiving stolen property ...	76·55	87·40	56·57	62·09
Abetments	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Class I	55·17	76·19	18·55	28·47
Class II	48·27	60·86	38·69	43·67
Class III	25·12	74·07	41·5	47·15
Class IV	29·41	33·33	11·76	13·33
Class V	66·70	89·54	54·60	62·90
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	53·37	82·42	46·66	54·47
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·72	97·56	85·36	86·62
Grand Total ...	64·18	87·67	55·73	62·85

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
58,203	42,606	73·2	929	833	89·66	7,332

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Kaira, 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													REMARKS.		
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.								
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Column 2.	Columns 20, 21 and 23.	Details of the total of column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
1. Murders	8	20	28	1	25	6	19	11	2	..	..	..	..	25	11	12	17	29	..	27	12	2	..	..	..	17	27	12	. . ..	....	
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	..	11	11	5	5	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	15	15	...	15	8	..	..	..	..	15	15	8	....	....	
3. Dacoities	2	12	14	1	12	3	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	12	5	7	60	67	..	60	22	7	..	..	..	60	60	22	....	....	
4. Robberies ..	1	31	32	9	20	7	13	11	3	..	..	..	..	20	11	3	34	37	1	32	15	4	..	..	..	34	32	15	.. ..	....	
5. Thefts	22	952	974	236	691	252	439	378	47	14	1	13	8	704	386	14	756	770	57	690	540	22	33	33	12	789	723	552	12 cases brought to trial which were disposed of as not brought to trial in previous years.	1 accused died ..	
6. Receiving stolen property ..	2	69	71	17	49	1	40	48	5	..	..	..	..	49	40	..	64	64	2	60	47	2	..	...	..	64	60	47	2 do.	....	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	
Class I	2	26	28	7	19	..	19	17	2	6	2	4	3	23	20	7	96	103	13	68	55	22	27	27	16	123	95	71	1 do.	....	
,, II	21	222	243	63	166	26	140	84	14	6	1	5	2	171	86	28	241	269	5	246	127	18	9	9	4	250	255	131	5 do.	....	
,, III	12	488	500	71	398	257	141	110	31	3	..	3	2	401	112	19	309	328	21	289	179	17	7	7	2	316	296	181	4 do.	1 accused died	
,, IV	..	5	5	4	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	4	4	1	....	.. ..	
,, V	18	769	787	236	523	101	422	355	28	23	1	22	13	545	368	6	701	707	44	642	482	21	62	62	31	763	704	513	14 do.	...	
Total ..	53	1,510	1,563	381	1,107	384	723	567	75	40	4	36	20	1,143	587	60	1,349	1,409	83	1,247	844	78	107	107	53	1,456	1,354	897	24 do.	1 accused died ..	14 not investigated. 317 false cases. 13 compounded. 37 turned out non-cognizable.
Other Offences.																														381
Class VI	16	372	388	29	351	1	350	332	8	24	3	21	20	372	352	14	383	397	10	380	352	7	23	23	20	406	403	372	2 do.	....	14 not investigated. 346 false cases. 13 compounded. 37 turned out non-cognizable.
Grand Total ..	69	1,882	1,951	410	1,458	385	1,073	899	83	64	7	57	40	1,515	939	74	1,732	1,806	93	6,271	1,196	85	130	130	73	1,862	1,757	1,269	26 do.	1 accused died ..	410

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	44·	57·89	44·44	44·44
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	60·	75·	53·33	53·33
3. Dacoities	41·66	55·55	36·66	36·66
4. Robberies	55·	84·61	45·45	46·87
5. Theft	54·70	86·10	72·19	78·26
6. Receiving stolen property ...	81·63	83·33	75·80	78·33
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	89·47	89·47	67·90	80·88
Class II	50·60	60·	50·59	51·62
Class III	27·63	78·01	57·55	61·93
Class IV	100·	100·	50·	50·
Class V	67·87	84·12	70·26	75·07
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	51·21	78·42	63·41	67·68
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·58	94·85	90·25	92·63
Grand Total ...	61·65	83·78	69·49	73·50

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
7,851	7,204	91·75	486	491	100	57·67

	CASES.													PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	A—1 case of previous year brought to trial during the year.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ..	1	8	9	1	8	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	11	11	..	11	7	..	1	1	..	12	12	7	B—1 do. do. do.
3. Dacoities	5	3	8	..	7	6	1	1	.. 1	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	C—3 cases do. do.
4. Robberies	A 2	5	7	..	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	3	3	1	D—1 case do. do.
5. Thefts	B 141	389	530	25	490	276	214	185	15	26	..	26	21	516	206	4	339	343	3	328	279	8	97	97	59	436	425	338	E—3 cases do. do.
6. Receiving stolen property ..	1	25	26	1	25	..	25	17	..	4	..	4	2	29	19	1	40	41	..	41	34	..	6	6	2	46	47	36	F—1 person shown against Class V last year having been disposed of under this class during the year.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													G—1 do. having been disposed of under Class III do.
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Out of the number 6 shown in column 23 of the statement of last year, one has been convicted of a non-cognizable offence and therefore does not appear in column 17 of this year's statement.
Class I	C 3	10	13	..	13	2	11	6	..	2	..	2	2	15	8	..	16	16	..	15	7	..	2	2	2	18	17	9	Of the persons arrested in Penal Code cases, 3 died and 2 escaped.
„ II	10	56	66	17	45	9	36	25	4	..	..	..	..	45	25	5	72	77	2	71	36	4	6	6	1	78	77	37	The items separately making up the total of column 5 under Indian Penal Code cases are as noted below :—
„ III	D 97	216	313	5	299	204	95	76	9	2	..	2	1	301	77	F 4	167	171	..	160	128	8	21	21	11	188	181	139	3 not investigated under section 157*b*.
„ IV	..	7	7	6	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	22	22	..	22	1	..	1	1	..	23	23	1	31 in which there is no *prima facie* evidence of a cognizable offence.
„ V	E 54	237	291	24	259	87	172	146	8	31	1	30	22	289	168	G 1	265	266	3	260	223	2	97	97	54	362	357	277	8 which are compounded.
Total ..	164	526	690	52	617	302	315	254	21	36	1	35	25	652	279	10	542	552	5	528	395	14	127	127	68	669	655	463	10 which are non-cognizable.
																													—
Other Offences.																													52
Class VI	4	182	186	6	178	1	177	168	2	5	..	5	4	183	172	3	204	207	5	200	182	2	78	78	70	282	278	252	The one shown under column 12 has been compounded.
Grand Total ..	168	708	876	58	795	303	492	422	23	41	1	40	29	835	451	13	746	759	10	728	577	16	205	205	138	951	933	715	The six shown under column 5 under Class VI are cases in which there is no *prima facie* evidence of a cognizable offence.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	33·33	50·00	25·00	25·00
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	37·50	60·00	63·63	63·63
3. Dacoities	14·28	100·00	100·00	100·00
4. Robberies	16·66	50·00	.....	.....
5. Theft	37·75	86·44	83·28	85·06
6. Receiving stolen property ...	68·00	68·00	82·92	82·92
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	46·15	54·54	43·75	46·66
Class II.	55·55	69·44	49·31	50·70
Class III.	25·41	80·00	78·52	80·00
Class IV.	100·00	100·00	4·54	4·54
Class V.	56·37	84·88	84·46	85·76
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	41·16	80·63	73·42	74·81
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·38	94·91	88·78	91·00
Grand Total ...	53·08	85·77	77·65	79·25

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
12,920	3,795	29·37	442	300	67·87	85

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years; whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	4	5	9	1	8	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	14	16	...	16	11	...	...	...	...	14	16	11	
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	...	7	7	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	12	12	...	*3	1	8	...	...	...	12	3	1	* 1 person died after commencement of trial.
3. Dacoities	1	7	8	4	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	7	10	17	...	†16	9	...	...	...	...	16	16	9	† Do. do.
4. Robberies	...	21	21	15	6	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	10	10	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	10	7	The difference between the figures entered in column 2 of this statement and column 10 of the last year's statement is owing to the transfer of cases to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained.
5. Thefts...	24	448	472	234	215	84	131	116	23	10	6	4	2	219	118	13	291	304	2	296	203	6	30	29	5	321	325	208	
6. Receiving stolen property	...	16	16	7	9	...	9	9	...	1	...	1	1	10	10	...	18	18	...	18	13	...	6	6	2	24	21	15	Do. do. 17 do. and column 23 do. do. accused persons do. do.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	4	17	21	9	9	1	8	5	3	6	3	3	3	12	8	24	21	45	...	42	10	3	23	23	10	44	65	20	
,, II	15	87	102	45	47	15	32	17	10	6	4	2	1	49	18	56	116	172	8	‡139	50	22	34	34	8	150	173	58	‡ 3 persons died after committal.
,, III	11	189	200	87	101	57	44	30	12	2	2	...	...	101	30	10	101	111	...	§110	58	...	18	18	6	119	128	64	§ 1 do. do.
,, IV	...	7	7	5	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	3	3	...	6	5	...	
,, V	30	402	432	236	181	51	130	110	15	25	18	7	7	188	117	16	284	300	1	292	196	7	61	61	8	345	353	204	
Total ...	60	702	762	‖382	369	124	215	162	41	42	30	12	11	351	173	(a)106	525	631	9	585	314	33	139	139	32	664	724	346	‖ Includes— 7 cases compounded. 120 cases decided to be maliciously false. 250 cases false through mistake of law or fact. 5 cases turned out non-cognizable.
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	5	206	211	¶24	185	1	184	172	2	8	...	8	8	193	180	(b) 5	207	212	...	210	184	2	10	10	8	217	220	192	¶Includes— 5 cases decided to be maliciously false. 19 cases false through mistake of law or fact.
Grand Total ...	65	908	973	406	524	125	399	334	43	50	30	20	19	544	353	111	732	843	9	795	498	35	149	149	40	881	944	538	

(a) Difference owing to 7 persons having been doubly convicted.
(b) Ditto to 2 persons pending under the Public Conveyance Act having been excluded.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	25·00	40·00	68·75	68·75
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	33·33	50·00	25·00	33·33
3. Dacoities	50·00	50·00	52·94	56·25
4. Robberies	66·66	80·00	70·00	70·00
5. Theft	53·95	88·54	68·12	68·58
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100·00	100·00	72·22	72·22
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	55·55	62·50	23·80	23·80
Class II	36·17	53·12	33·33	35·97
Class III	29·70	68·18	52·25	52·72
Class IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class V	60·77	84·61	66·89	67·12
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	47·78	75·34	52·50	53·67
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws...	92·97	93·47	87·61	87·61
Grand Total ...	63·74	83·70	61·63	62·64

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
16,988	7,890	46·44	249	188	75·50	38·39

| | CASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	40·00	40·00	16·66	16·66
3. Dacoities	50·00	66·66	40·00	66·66
4. Robberies	30·00	42·85	28·57	30·00
5. Theft	72·06	86·60	72·90	78·27
6. Receiving stolen property ...	75·00	75·00	70·45	72·09
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	44·44	50·00	15·00	17·64
Class II	37·83	41·17	25·64	28·57
Class III...	40·59	73·21	55·37	60·90
Class IV	66·66	66·66	63·63	63·63
Class V	75·81	84·54	70·48	75·76
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	65·63	78·88	62·23	67·44
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91·32	91·82	85·21	89·63
Grand Total ...	76·32	84·83	69·22	74·33

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
14,365	10,224	71·17	399	361	90·47	1,790

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Thána, 1889.

	CASES.															PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2	9	11	1	8	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	13	15	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	13	12	1	Out of 781 cases— 3 reported under section 157 (*b*). 703 declared false and struck off. 35 turned out to be non-cognizable. 40 compounded. 781
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides... ...	1	19	20	5	8	...	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	11	13	...	9	6	4	...	...	...	11	9	6	
3. Dacoities	4	6	10	3	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	
4. Robberies	9	46	55	26	18	...	18	10	11	3	1	2	...	20	10	2	38	40	1	37	23	2	7	7	...	45	44	23	
5. Thefts...	263	1,290	1,553	434	780	180	600	403	339	131	4	127	63	907	466	19	1,049	1,068	8	1,051	671	9	369	368	142	1,418	1,419	813	
6. Receiving stolen property .	1	24	25	3	22	...	22	18	...	2	...	2	2	24	20	...	41	41	...	41	27	...	7	7	6	48	48	33	Out of 810 excluded cases— 5 reported under section 157 (*b*). 730 declared false and struck off. 35 non-cognizable. 40 compounded. 810
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	*3	45	48	16	26	...	26	13	6	10	...	10	6	36	19	...	132	132	...	126	45	6	52	44	16	184	170	617	*These cases are of 1887, but they have been detected and brought to trial in the year under report.
,, II	29	216	245	90	115	9	106	58	40	34	11	23	7	138	65	12	240	252	...	229	94	23	61	60	15	301	289	169	
,, III	129	446	575	111	285	93	192	132	179	19	2	17	4	302	136	18	373	391	9	376	251	6	54	54	5	427	430	256	
,, IV	†...	31	31	19	7	...	7	4	5	7	1	6	...	13	4	...	15	15	2	13	6	...	20	20	...	35	33	6	†In column 10 of last year's statement there was 1 case, but it was decided under section 301A so it was taken out of Class IV and added to Class II.
,, V	170	1,238	1,408	545	661	97	564	340	202	253	82	171	75	832	415	4	964	968	6	953	528	9	583	582	168	1,547	1,535	696	
Total ...	331	1,976	2,307	781	1,094	199	895	547	422	323	96	227	92	1,321	639	34	1,724	1,758	17	1,697	924	44	770	760	204	2,494	2,457	1,128	Out of 96 excluded cases— 13 struck off. 7 non-cognizable. 65 compounded. 10 discharged under section 247. 1 do. do. 259. 96
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	28	1,541	1569	29	1,513	...	1,513	1,352	27	267	1	266	204	1,779	1,556	27	1,675	1,702	4	1,687	1,457	11	764	769	632	2,439	2,447	2,089	
Grand Total ...	359	3,517	3,876	810	2,607	199	2,408	1,899	459	590	97	493	296	3,100	2,195	61	3,399	3,460	21	3,384	2,381	55	1,534	1,520	836	4,933	4,904	3,217	Out of 97 excluded cases— 14 struck off. 7 non-cognizable. 65 compounded. 10 discharged under section 247. 1 do. do. 259 97

Note.—The difference between figures in column 17 and column 23 of last year's statement is owing to the transfer of persons to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained as also the omission of 8 persons convicted of a non-cognizable offence.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	12·5	12·5	8·33	8·33
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides... ...	75·	75·	66·66	66·66
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	55·55	55·55	60·52	62·16
5. Theft	51·66	67·16	63·36	63·84
6. Receiving stolen property ...	81·81	81·81	65·85	65·85
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50·	50·	35·71	35·71
Class II	50·43	54·71	41·04	41·04
Class III	46·31	68·75	65·19	66·75
Class IV	57·14	57·14	40·	46·15
Class V	51·43	60·28	55·05	55·40
Total for I. P. C. Cases...	50·	61·11	53·90	54·44
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	89·35	89·35	86·16	86·36
Grand Total...	72·84	78·86	69·92	70·35

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
28,307	22,433	79·24	650	611	94	26,386

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.								DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murder	...	12	12	6	5	...	4	3	1	..	...	...	...	5	3	...	20	20	...	19	7	1	...	...	...	20	19	7	In one case the accused committed suicide before arrest.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	2	4	6	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	The discrepancies between the figures in column 10 of last year's statement and column 2 of this statement are owing to the fact that in passing final orders the Magistrates have altered the sections against which the cases were originally entered.
3. Dacoities	2	6	8	...	5	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	43	44	...	23	1	21	...	...	...	43	23	1	
4. Robberies	5	20	25	13	10	6	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	11	11	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	11	11	5	
5. Thefts	102	700	802	390	374	195	179	158	38	12	8	4	2	378	160	...	375	375	11	360	234	4	93	93	9	468	453	213	Do. col. 23 do. & col. 17 do.
6. Receiving stolen property ...	2	24	26	12	13	1	12	11	1	1	...	1	...	14	11	...	26	26	1	22	16	3	6	6	2	32	28	18	Do. do. persons do.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Class I	...	18	18	13	5	1	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	4	...	68	68	...	68	12	...	11	11	...	79	79	12	
,, II	13	103	116	71	36	8	24	20	9	5	2	3	...	39	20	4	65	69	3	54	31	10	15	15	...	80	69	31	In 2 cases accused died before arrest.
,, III	77	302	379	138	214	158	56	42	27	4	2	2	1	216	43	4	175	179	4	148	64	27	22	22	1	197	170	65	
,, IV	1	28	29	23	5	4	1	...	1	20	12	8	5	13	5	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	43	43	9	49	49	9	In 2 cases two accused died after arrest.
,, V	71	657	728	424	277	93	184	158	27	130	88	42	20	319	178	3	367	370	9	354	230	7	345	345	41	712	699	271	
Total ...	162	1,109	1,271	670	537	264	269	224	64	160	104	56	26	593	250	11	682	693	16	631	337	44	436	436	51	1,118	1,067	388	74 maliciously false cases. 20 non-cognizable. 34 refused under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 2 compounded. 539 not maliciously false cases. *1 transferred to the Moglai.
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	2	233	235	13	218	2	216	215	4	4	1	3	3	221	218	...	232	232	1	225	213	6	10	10	8	242	235	221	
Grand Total ...	164	1,342	1,506	683	755	266	485	439	68	164	105	59	29	814	468	11	914	925	17	856	550	50	446	446	59	1,360	1,302	609	552 not maliciously false cases. 74 maliciously false cases. 20 non-cognizable. 34 refused under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 2 compounded. *1 transferred to the Moglai.

*Note.—The case transferred to the Moglai has been included in column 5 because there is no other place to show it. In this case the offence alleged was stated to have been committed by a subject of His Highness the Nizám. As the offence was a trifling one for which the accused could not be extraditioned, the Magistrate referred the complainant to His Highness the Nizám's Court. The result of the case, if it ever came on, could not be ascertained and was not communicated to the Police of this District. And in any case as the Police of the District could not be held responsible for a prosecution before a Foreign Court, the case is shown as excluded. I think the orders of Government should be obtained as to how such cases should be shown in future, as at present the order regarding cases "transferred" only appears to contemplate cases occurring in one *British* District and being decided in another.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	60·	75·	36·84	36·84
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	75·	75·
3. Dacoities	20·	25·	4·34	4·34
4. Robberies	40·	100·	45·45	45·45
5. Theft	42·24	88·26	63·07	65·00
6. Receiving stolen property ...	84·61	91·66	69·56	72·72
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80·	100·	17·64	17·64
Class II	55·55	83·33	52·54	57·40
Class III	19·62	75·	42·10	43·24
Class IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class V	57·03	85·86	63·36	64·97
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	41·71	83·27	51·92	53·40
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	98·62	99·53	94·24	94·66
Grand Total ...	58·14	90·51	62·85	64·25

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
55,239	7,778	14·08	412	270	65·53	12,397

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Khándesh, 1889.

	CASES.													PERSONS.											REMARKS.									
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						DETAILS OF COLUMN 5.						DETAILS OF COLUMN 6.			DETAILS OF COLUMN 19.		
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (Districts or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Not investigated under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	In which there is no *prima facie* evidence or false cases.	Compounded.	Disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.	Turned out to be non-cognizable.	Cases ended by the death of the accused.	Do. lunacy of the accused.	Do. escape of the accused.	Number of persons died.	Do. became lunatics.	Do. escaped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30											
1. Murders	12	24	36	2	24	11	13	10	10	...	...	...	...	24	10	10	26	36	9	19	14	8	...	...	...	26	19	14	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides... ...	4	8	12	2	8	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	6	6	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	22	32	54	...	45	34	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	45	2	4	60	64	2	57	7	5	...	...	...	60	57	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	21	55	76	6	56	41	15	9	14	...	...	...	...	56	9	...	48	48	9	32	18	4	...	...	...	41	32	18	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Thefts	1,538	1,784	3,322	521	2,539	2,061	478	431	262	18	2	16	...	2,555	444	50	1,219	1,269	93	1,119	847	57	39	39	11	1,258	1,158	858	5	515	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Receiving stolen property	1	52	53	1	47	3	44	42	5	5	4	1	13 1	48	43	...	86	86	2	79	68	5	2	3	1	80	82	69	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																							
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	10	73	83	23	51	14	37	25	9	14	4	10	8	61	33	...	...	153	153	2	135	66	16	...	98	98	18	251	233	84	...	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
,, II	32	221	253	80	136	70	66	37	37	6	4	2	2	138	39	14	163	177	23	124	50	30	6	6	2	169	130	52	1	73	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, III	926	712	1,638	78	1,440	1,300	140	111	120	4	2	2	...	1,442	111	12	402	414	25	366	223	20	5	5	1	407	371	224	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, IV	3	66	69	35	33	2	31	2	1	17	4	13	7	46	9	...	67	67	1	66	10	...	26	26	10	98	92	20	...	26	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, V	786	1,668	2,454	641	1,596	1,114	482	424	217	77	32	45	24	1,641	448	43	1,207	1,250	84	1,110	799	56	118	118	30	1,325	1,228	829	5	629	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,757	2,740	4,497	857	3,256	2,500	756	599	384	118	46	72	41	3,328	640	69	1,992	2061	135	1,801	1,148	122	253	253	61	2,245	2,054	1,209	7	826	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Offences.																																							
Class VI.	12	599	611	65	520	26	494	469	26	41	14	27	24	547	493	4	628	632	21	595	524	16	51	51	37	679	646	561	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,769	3,339	5,108	922	3,776	2,526	1,250	1,068	410	159	60	99	65	3,875	1,133	73	2,620	2,693	156	2,396	1,672	138	304	304	98	2,924	2,700	1,770	7	891	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3

Note.—The figures in column 2 do not tally with those in column 10 of last year's statement owing to the figures in the latter being erroneous.
Do. 17 do. 23 do. do. do.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	41·66	76·92	50·	73·68
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	12·50	20·	16·66	20·
3. Dacoities	4·44	18·18	11·86	12·28
4. Robberies	16·07	60·	40·90	56·25
5. Theft	16·97	90·16	69·88	75·69
6. Receiving stolen property ...	89·36	95·45	83·95	86·07
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	49·01	67·56	48·17	48·88
Class II	27·20	56·06	34·01	40·32
Class III	7·70	79·28	56·59	60·92
Class IV	6·06	6·45	14·92	15·15
Class V	26·56	87·96	66·91	71·98
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	18·39	79·23	59·20	63·74
Cases VI.—Offences under other Laws	90·19	94·93	85·06	88·06
Grand Total ...	28·28	85·44	65·44	69·78

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
2,12,554	28,206	13·27	2,719	652	23·97	28,685

1	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of. Number ending in a conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	†3	9	12	1	9	*..	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	9	4	†5	16	21	2	18	10	1	..	..	..	16	18	10	* In 2 cases, 2 accused committed suicide before arrest.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicide	†1	8	9	2	5	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	†4	18	22	3	18	4	1	..	..	..	18	18	4	† Out of the 3 cases and 7 persons shown as pending in columns 10 and 17 opposite "Murder" in last year's statement, one case with 2 persons has been decided under culpable homicide, and consequently it has been deducted from "Murder" and added to "Culpable Homicide" in this statement and one case not brought to trial in the previous year has been brought to trial during the current year.
3. Dacoities	1	7	8	..	4	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	30	31	4	24	19	3	..	..	..	30	24	19	
4. Robberies	1	42	43	25	13	1	12	11	5	..	..	..	..	13	11	1	22	23	..	20	18	3	4	4	..	26	24	18	
5. Thefts (includes ordinary thefts, cattle theft and house-breaking cases) ..	2	1,027	1,029	435	478	192	286	255	116	22	14	8	8	486	263	16	573	589	7	573	437	9	25	25	9	598	598	446	
6. Receiving stolen property	..	27	27	10	16	2	14	14	1	1	..	1	..	17	14	..	38	38	1	36	28	1	..	..	..	38	36	28	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	..	..	36	..	12	21	..	5	16	13	3	..	6	..	1	..	22	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	..	36	36	..	12	21	..	5	16	13	3	..	6	..	1	..	22	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ II	6	143	149	88	44	‡8	34	26	17	19	10	9	3	53	29	11	108	119	12	92	39	15	14	14	3	122	106	30	
„ III	2	315	317	101	139	77	62	58	77	65	60	5	1	144	59	5	164	§169	5	154	113	8	12	12	1	176	166	142	
„ IV	..	15	15	12	3	..	3	..	..	27	20	7	..	10	..	..	11	11	..	11	3	..	10	10	..	21	21	14	‡ *Vide* remark above.
„ V	4	1,067	1,071	551	458	154	304	256	62	109	50	59	25	517	281	13	604	617	6	596	431	15	180	180	33	784	776	4643	§ Includes 2 persons who escaped from Police custody.
Total ..	12	1,576	1,588	A 764	665	‡244	419	353	C 159	226	145	81	30	746	383	29	1,010	§1,039	23	949	615	65	217	217	38	1,227	1,166	653	A.—(*b*) False cases... 743 (*c*) Compounded... 7 (*d*) Disposed of, section 247 ... 2 (*e*) Non-cognizable 12 764
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	1	468	469	55	402	8	394	378	12	124	60	64	43	466	421	1	467	468	3	457	406	8	102	102	72	569	559	478	B.—(*b*) False cases... 788 (*c*) Compounded... 7 (*d*) Disposed of, section 247 ... 2 (*e*) Non-cognizable 22 819
Grand Total ..	13	2,044	2,057	B 819	1,067	‡252	813	731	171	350	205	145	73	1,212	804	30	1,477	1,507	26	1,406	1,021	73	319	319	110	1,796	1,725	1,131	C.—Actually before Magistrate ... 18 Under Police investigation ... 141 159

Note.—Final Reports awaiting Magistrate's orders, included in columns 6 and 7, *vide* G. R. No. 180 of 11th January 1890, see para. 3 of the Report ... 154

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable case ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	44·44	57·14	50·	55·55
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	75·	75·	19·04	22·22
3. Dacoities	60·	100·	67·85	79·16
4. Robberies	84·61	91·66	90·	90·
5. Theft	53·34	89·16	75·34	76·26
6. Receiving stolen property ...	87·50	100·	75·67	77·77
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	61·90	81·25	30·20	30·20
Class II	59·09	76·47	37·50	42·39
Class III	41·72	93·54	70·18	73·37
Class IV	.....	.....	27·27	27·27
Class V	55·89	84·21	71·59	72·31
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	53·08	84·24	63·14	64·80
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws...	94·02	95·93	88·26	88·84
Grand Total ...	68·50	89·91	71·19	72·61

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
18,308	15,003	81·94	339	248	73·15	24,654

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Poona, 1889.

	CASES.														PERSONS.													
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	7	16	23	4	14	9	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	14	2	3	12	15	1	14	7	...	...	...	...	12	14	7	
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides...	4	5	9	3	6	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	...	2	2	2	5	5	4	The figure 3 in column 10 of last year's statement was a misprint.
3. Dacoities	14	25	39	3	27	21	6	3	9	...	..	...	...	27	3	...	40	40	3	37	7	...	...	...	...	40	37	7	
4. Robberies ...	20	54	74	32	34	21	13	7	8	...	...	...	...	34	7	...	23	23	...	23	14	...	...	...	...	23	23	14	
5. Theft	467	1,525	1,992	709	1,161	627	534	399	122	7	...	7	4	1,168	403	...	767	767	48	711	470	8	29	29	12	796	740	482	
6. Receiving stolen property ...	4	39	43	4	37	2	35	32	2	...	...	...	...	37	32	3	63	66	2	64	54	...	1	1	1	64	65	55	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	5	68	73	36	36	7	29	17	1	5	...	5	1	41	18	5	68	73	...	73	40	...	23	23	1	91	96	41	
,, II	38	121	159	68	80	29	51	24	11	9	2	7	3	87	27	9	102	111	6	103	45	2	18	18	5	120	121	50	
,, III	264	517	781	270	442	331	111	65	69	7	...	7	...	449	65	1	199	200	12	188	94	...	17	17	...	216	205	94	
,, IV	7	24	31	23	7	...	7	1	1	15	5	10	2	17	3	...	13	13	...	13	1	...	30	30	2	43	43	3	
,, V	538	1,513	2,051	949	1,016	421	595	435	86	130	31	99	43	1,115	478	11	857	868	47	813	531	8	268	262	73	1,125	1,075	604	
Total ...	852	2,243	3,095	*1,346	1,581	788	793	542	168	166	38	128	49	1,709	591	26	1,239	1,265	65	1,190	711	10	356	350	81	1,595	1,540	792	* 1,289 false cases. 31 compounded. 20 non-cognizable. 6 disposed of under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 1,346 99 false cases. † 1,445
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	95	981	1,076	99	973	1	972	804	4	164	...	164	143	1,137	947	20	1,002	1,022	...	1,020	956	2	262	262	169	1,264	1,282	1,125	
Grand Total ...	947	3,224	4,171	†1,445	2,554	789	1,765	1,346	172	330	38	292	192	2,846	1,538	46	2,241	2,287	65	2,210	1,667	12	618	612	250	2,859	2,822	1,917	

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	14·28	40·00	46·66	50·00
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	33·33	66·66	50·00	66·66
3. Dacoities	11·11	50·00	17·50	18·91
4. Robberies	20·58	53·84	60·86	60·86
5. Thefts	34·36	74·71	61·92	66·10
6. Receiving stolen property ..	86·48	91·42	81·81	84·37
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	47·22	58·62	54·79	54·79
Class II.	30·00	47·05	41·28	43·68
Class III.	14·70	58·55	47·00	50·00
Class IV.	14·28	14·28	7·69	7·69
Class V.	42·81	73·10	61·74	65·31
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	34·28	68·47	56·65	59·74
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	82·63	82·71	93·72	93·72
Grand Total ...	52·70	76·26	73·27	75·42

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
83,102	31,532	37·94	810	550	67·90	37,899

1	CASES.														PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2	15	17	6	8	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	(a) 20	20	...	17	...	3	2	2	...	22	19	...	(a) 1 case and person shown against this head last year has been entered against another head owing to its being decided under that head.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	3	7	10	1	7	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	4	4	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	5	4	1	
3. Dacoities	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies...	9	29	38	18	13	7	6	4	7	1	...	1	1	14	5	2	8	10	...	10	5	...	7	7	1	15	17	6	
5. Thefts	247	937	1,184	582	519	315	204	163	83	11	...	11	3	530	166	6	306	312	9	292	216	11	79	79	22	385	371	238	
6. Receiving stolen property	...	5	5	5	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	13	13	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	13	13	10	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	10	25	35	23	7	3	4	4	5	2	...	...	...	9	6	...	6	6	...	2	2	4	28	28	22	34	30	24	
,, II	29	197	226	96	75	10	65	36	55	13	...	13	6	88	42	3	99	102	1	91	35	10	113	113	32	212	204	67	
,, III	45	204	249	123	88	56	32	15	38	9	...	9	1	97	16	3	26	29	1	28	15	...	64	64	19	90	92	34	
,, IV	6	73	79	59	10	2	8	2	10	20	1	19	3	29	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	63	63	11	64	64	11	
,, V	278	1,202	1,480	738	523	257	266	202	219	162	9	153	25	676	227	6	323	329	12	306	226	11	495	495	138	818	801	364	
Total ...	368	1,701	2,069	*1,039	703	328	375	259	327	206	10	196	37	899	296	12	455	467	14	428	278	25	763	763	222	1,218	1,191	500	
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	31	180	211	35	166	3	163	154	10	10	...	10	8	176	162	1	175	176	...	175	164	1	22	22	15	197	197	179	
Grand Total ...	399	1,881	2,280	†1,074	869	331	538	413	337	216	10	206	45	1,075	458	13	630	643	14	603	442	26	785	785	237	1,415	1,388	67	

Details.

* 955 false cases.
70 non-cognizable cases
14 compounded.
1,039

† 985 false.
15 compounded.
74 non-cognizable.
1,074

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	14·28	20·	33·33	33·33
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	30·76	66·66	50·	50·
5. Theft	31·40	79·90	71·76	73·97
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	76·92	76·92
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57·14	100·	100·	100·
„ II	48	55·38	38·04	38·46
„ III	17·04	46·87	51·72	53·57
„ IV	20	25·	.....	.....
„ V	38·62	75·93	71·06	73·85
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	36·84	69·06	62·89	64·95
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	92·77	94·47	93·71	93·71
Grand Total ...	47·52	76·76	71·63	73·30

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of Cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
34,492	18,517	53·68	304	208	68·42	42,369

	CASES.															PERSONS.													REMARKS.					
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	DETAILS OF COLUMN 5.				DETAILS OF COLUMN 19.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Not investigated under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	False cases.	Compounded cases.	Non-cognizable cases.	Number of persons died (case excluded).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
1. Murders	5	12	17	6	10	2	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	10	7	2	11	13	..	12	7	1	..	..	..	11	12	7	..	6	..	..	..	In last year's return 6 murder cases were shown as pending. This is incorrect. 5 cases should have been as pending and one as undetected.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ..	1	4	5	..	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	6	6	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Dacoities	1	6	7	..	5	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	29	29	..	8	..	21	..	..	..	29	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	In last year's return 4 dacoities were shown as pending which is incorrect. 3 cases should have been shown as undetected and one only as pending.
4. Róbberies	17	51	68	35	30	14	16	4	3	..	..	..	..	30	4	..	42	42	2	40	9	..	..	..	..	42	40	9	..	35	..	..	..	
Thefts	212	707	919	287	588	349	239	132	44	12	2	10	2	598	134	2	444	446	33	392	172	21	18	18	2	462	410	174	6	280	1	..	..	In last year's return 198 cases of theft were shown as pending which is incorrect. 165 cases should have been shown as pending.
6. Receiving stolen property	..	5	5	1	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	2	1	6	3	..	15	15	1	14	2	..	3	3	1	18	17	3	..	1	..	..	..	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	11	42	53	25	26	5	21	9	2	10	2	8	2	34	11	1	82	83	1	78	24	4	53	53	3	135	131	27	..	21	2	2	..	
„ II	24	121	145	46	87	19	68	33	12	5	..	5	3	92	36	4	116	120	1	92	36	26	11	11	4	127	103	40	..	41	2	3	*1	In last year's return 26 cases were shown as pending which is incorrect, 2 cases should have been shown as undetected and the rest as pending.
„ III	109	346	455	116	312	228	84	41	27	9	1	8	1	320	42	..	202	202	10	157	54	35	14	14	2	216	171	56	..	111	1	4	..	* Case included in column 5. In last year's return under this head 27 cases should have been shown as undetected and 109 as pending instead of 136 as pending.
„ IV	3	40	43	35	6	1	5	3	2	24	11	13	4	19	7	..	24	24	..	24	11	..	52	52	5	76	76	16	2	26	7	..	..	In last year's return under this head one case should have been shown as undetected and 3 as pending instead of 4 shown as pending.
„ V	191	715	906	376	491	247	244	119	39	123	45	78	24	569	143	3	469	472	32	422	154	18	253	253	31	722	675	185	10	342	18	6	..	In last year's return under this head 38 cases should have been shown as undetected and 191 as pending instead of 229 shown as pending.
Total ..	338	1,264	1,602	598	922	500	422	205	82	171	59	112	34	1,034	239	8	893	901	44	773	279	83	383	383	45	1,276	1,156	324	12	541	30	15	1	
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI	4	262	266	10	250	2	248	200	6	38	..	38	31	288	231	..	282	282	3	267	212	12	84	84	58	366	351	270	..	10	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	342	1,526	1,868	608	1,172	502	670	405	88	209	59	150	65	1,322	470	8	1,175	1,183	47	1,040	491	95	467	467	103	1,642	1,507	594	12	551	30	15	1	

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	70	87	58	58
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	40	40	33	33
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	13	25	21	22
5. Theft	22	55	40	44
6. Receiving stolen property ...	50	50	13	14
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	35	43	30	31
Class II	38	49	38	39
Class III	13	49	32	34
Class IV	50	60	46	46
Class V	24	49	34	36
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	22	49	34	36
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	80	81	79	79
Grand Total ...	35	60	45	47

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
22,509	13,641	61	399	329	82	22,195

	CASES.														PERSONS.													
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	5	16	21	1	18	5	13	9	2	...	...	...	...	18	9	6	34	40	3	37	16	...	...	...	...	34	37	16	* The difference under several heads in column 2 over those in column 10 of the statement for 1888 is due to some Chief Constables having erroneously shown as pending certain cases, which should have been entered last year as 'not brought to trial'.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	2	3	5	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	9	10	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	9	9	4	
3. Dacoities	5	5	10	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	
4. Robberies	*6	23	29	25	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	
5. Thefts	*150	571	721	300	328	156	172	155	93	15	10	5	1	338	156	5	336	341	18	312	218	10	46	46	4	382	358	222	One accused died.
6. Receiving stolen property	*2	21	23	4	17	1	16	15	2	1	1	...	...	17	15	...	27	27	...	24	20	2	4	4	...	31	28	20	Do. do.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	4	18	22	6	15	1	14	12	1	...	...	...	...	15	12	1	54	55	16	39	12	...	7	7	...	61	46	12	(a) 552 false cases. 4 compounded. 3 non-cognizable. 559
" II	*32	152	184	86	69	17	52	34	29	9	5	4	...	73	34	9	154	163	7	142	49	13	28	28	...	182	170	49	(b) 584 false cases. 4 compounded. 4 non-cognizable. 592
" III	*44	140	184	86	76	57	19	12	22	4	3	1	...	77	12	1	40	41	4	32	18	5	11	11	...	51	43	18	
" IV	5	19	24	22	1	...	1	1	1	6	5	1	...	2	1	...	8	8	...	8	2	...	13	13	...	21	21	2	One accused escaped.
" V	*169	672	841	359	368	167	201	180	114	41	27	14	6	382	186	5	408	413	18	377	249	16	92	92	11	500	469	260	(c) 1 decided as non-cognizable hence discrepancy of 5 men.
Total ...	*254	1,001	1,255	(a) 559	529	242	287	239	167	60	40	20	6	549	245	16	664	(d) 680	45	598	330	34	151	151	11	815	749	341	(d) 2 accused died. 1 escaped. Two accused died.
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	*4	179	183	33	139	...	139	133	11	18	2	16	16	155	149	...	190	190	5	176	138	9	42	42	36	232	218	174	
Grand Total ...	*258	1,180	1,438	(b) 592	668	242	426	372	178	78	42	36	22	704	394	(c) 16	854	(d) 870	50	774	468	43	193	193	47	1,047	967	515	

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	50·	69·2	40·	43·2
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides... ...	25·	33·3	44·4	44·4
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Theft	47·1	90·1	65·8	69·9
6. Receiving stolen property ...	88·2	93·7	80·	83·3
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80·	85·7	21·8	30·7
Class II	49·2	65·3	32·6	34·5
Class III	15·7	63·1	50·	56·2
Class IV	100·	100	25·	25·
Class V	48·9	89·5	62·7	66·
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	45·1	83·2	51·08	55·1
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95·6	95·6	76·2	78·4
Grand Total ...	55·6	87·3	56·5	60·4

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of Property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
56,505	22,019	38·9	356	223	62·6	6,957

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial;	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	...	16	16	4	10	1	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	31	31	5	22	5	4	...	...	...	31	22	5	* One case of last year sent up under Class I was decided under Class II and one case of last year disposed of as not brought to trial was detected this year, hence the difference in column 2 of this year and 10 of last year under Classes I, II and V.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	...	5	5	1	3	...	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	...	5	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	4	3	
3. Dacoities	..	5	5	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	
4. Robberies	4	17	21	10	7	5	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	8	3	...	
5. Thefts...	*31	429	460	187	246	86	160	118	27	12	1	11	5	257	123	10	281	291	31	251	176	9	63	63	12	344	314	188	One case under Class II ended by the lunacy of the accused.
6. Receiving stolen property.	1	21	22	4	18	1	16	15	...	2	...	2	1	20	16	1	31	32	1	30	18	...	7	7	5	38	37	23	One case under Class III ended by the death of the accused after arrest.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													One case under Class V ended by the escape of the accused after arrest.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	*6	29	35	10	20	2	18	18	5	3	...	3	2	23	20	29	127	156	5	151	138	...	45	45	7	172	196	145	One case under Class VI ended by the escape of the accused after he was discharged on bail.
,, II	*9	112	121	51	60	6	53	31	10	16	5	11	3	71	34	9	146	155	16	130	71	8	39	39	3	185	169	74	
,, III	14	174	188	71	96	60	35	17	21	2	1	1	...	97	17	3	71	74	4	58	27	11	7	7	...	78	65	27	
,, IV	3	29	32	21	9	3	6	4	2	15	4	11	4	20	8	3	15	18	1	17	10	...	33	33	7	48	50	17	
,, V	*38	540	578	214	330	128	201	140	34	59	36	23	10	353	150	11	333	344	34	298	206	11	150	150	26	483	448	232	The cases were of grievous hurt, house-breaking, receiving stolen property and under A'bkári Act, respectively.
Total ...	70	884	954	†367	515	199	313	210	72	95	46	49	19	564	229	55	692	747	60	654	452	30	274	274	43	966	928	495	† Details of I. P. C. cases entered in column 5 :—
Other Offences.																													316 false cases.
																													32 not investigated under section 157 (*b*), C.P.C.
																													7 compounded.
																													4 disposed off under section 247, C. P. C.
																													8 turned out non-cognizable.
Class VI	2	65	67	8	55	3	51	48	4	24	2	22	20	77	68	...	93	93	15	74	58	8	52	52	36	145	126	94	367
Grand Total ...	72	949	1,021	‡375	570	202	364	258	76	119	48	71	39	641	297	55	785	840	75	728	510	38	326	326	79	1,111	1,054	589	‡ Details of cases entered against Grand Total under column 5 :—
																													324 false cases.
																													32 not investigated under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C.
																													7 compounded.
																													4 disposed off under section 247, C. P. C.
																													8 Turned out non-cognizable.
																													375

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those diposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	30·	33·3	18·5	22·7
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	66·6	66·6	50·	66·6
3. Dacoities	66·6	100·	85·7	85·7
4. Robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Theft	47·9	73·7	62·4	70·1
6. Receiving stolen property ...	83·3	93·7	56·2	60·
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	90·	100·	88·4	91·3
Class II	51·6	58·4	48·3	54·6
Class III	17·7	48·5	42·8	46·5
Class IV	44·4	66·6	55·5	58·8
Class V	42·4	69·6	61·8	69·1
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	40·7	67·09	63·04	69·1
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	87·2	94·1	64·4	78·3
Grand Total ...	45·2	70·8	63·1	70·05

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
20,690	16,410	79·3	283	205	72·4	9,847

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	...	20	*20	2	14	5	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	22	22	...	17	8	5	...	...	...	22	17	8	The difference under several heads in column 2 over those in column 10 of the statement for 1888 is due to cases not brought to trial during previous years, *i.e.* prior to 1888, being brought to trial during 1889. One man died.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	1	10	11	3	7	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	24	26	1	25	8	...	...	...	...	24	25	8	
3. Dacoities	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies	4	38	42	32	9	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	9	9	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	9	9	4	
5. Thefts	89	563	652	266	346	167	179	153	40	3	1	2	2	348	155	16	339	355	28	313	210	14	13	13	3	352	326	213	
6. Receiving stolen property	2	11	13	2	9	...	9	6	2	1	...	1	...	10	6	...	19	19	...	18	8	1	1	1	...	20	19	8	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	8	19	27	14	12	...	12	7	1	2	2	...	...	12	7	6	91	97	...	96	38	...	25	24	9	116	120	47	
„ II	17	128	145	61	64	13	51	35	20	18	2	16	7	80	42	4	136	140	6	118	41	16	60	60	20	196	178	61	
„ III	17	216	233	70	147	128	19	11	16	4	3	1	1	148	12	2	64	66	9	46	27	11	7	7	1	71	53	28	
„ IV	3	35	38	21	12	1	11	6	5	12	5	7	2	19	8	2	22	24	...	22	6	2	27	27	4	49	49	10	
„ V	113	702	815	353	417	230	187	165	45	32	20	12	4	429	169	19	374	393	32	346	226	15	85	85	6	459	431	232	
Total ...	158	1,100	1,258	*519	652	372	280	224	87	68	32	36	14	688	238	33	687	720	47	628	338	44	204	203	40	891	831	378	
Other Offences.																													
Class VI...	16	135	151	16	132	2	130	116	3	14	2	12	10	144	126	8	195	203	...	183	151	20	21	21	15	216	204	166	
Grand Total ...	174	1,235	1,409	†535	784	374	410	340	90	82	34	48	24	832	364	41	882	923	47	811	489	64	225	224	55	1,107	1,035	544	

*(a) Not investigated, section 157 ... ...
(b) Maliciously false 240
False (c) 263
(c) Compounded 7
(d) Disposed of, section 247... 1
(e) Non-cognizable 8
519

†(a) Not investigated, section 157 ... ...
(b) False (malicious) 242
False (c) 277
(c) Compounded 7
(d) Disposed of, section 247 1
(e) Non-cognizable 8
535

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	35·7	55·5	47·05	47·05
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	100	100	30·7	32·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	11·1	33·3	44·4	44·4
5. Theft	44·2	85·4	61·5	67·09
6. Receiving stolen property ...	66·6	66·6	44·4	44·4
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	58·3	58·3	39·1	39·5
Class II	54·6	68·6	33·06	34·7
Class III	7·4	57·8	49·09	58·6
Class IV	50	54·5	27·2	22·2
Class V	39·5	88·2	59·7	65·3
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	34·3	80	50	53·8
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	87·8	89·2	82·5	82·5
Grand Total ...	43·3	82·9	56·9	60·2

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
35,625	13,732	38·5	384	257	66·9	6,730

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2	3	5	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	* Details—
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	20 not investigated under section 157 (*b*), C. P. Code.
																													169 false cases.
																													6 compounded.
3. Dacoities	26	7	33	2	27	27	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	5 disposed of under section 247, C. P. Code.
4. Robberies	13	28	41	15	21	16	5	2	5	1	1	...	...	21	2	...	19	19	...	16	2	3	...	...	...	19	16	2	7 turned out non-cognizable.
5. Thefts	238	440	678	116	444	322	122	99	118	13	3	10	7	454	106	3	207	210	4	197	126	9	25	25	7	232	222	133	
6. Receiving stolen property.	...	12	12	1	11	3	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	16	16	...	16	6	...	4	4	...	20	20	6	
																													207
																													8 false.
																													†215
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	3	...	3	1	...	39	39	...	40	42	1	
Class I	3	1	4	...	4	2	2	1	...	4	2	2	...	28	10	1	23	24	...	23	9	...	4	4	2	27	27	11	
„ II	7	49	56	23	26	12	‡ 13	9	7	3	1	2	1	89	4	...	47	47	...	37	7	10	7	7	...	54	44	7	
„ III	60	95	155	40	88	77	11	4	27	4	1	3	1	5	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	11	11	3	12	12	4	
„ IV	...	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ V	253	487	740	140	471	332	139	106	129	27	11	16	10	487	116	3	240	252	4	238	134	10	51	51	13	300	289	147	
Total ...	323	638	961	* 207	591	424	166	121	163	42	18	24	12	615	133	6	321	327	4	302	152	20	112	112	18	433	414	170	
Other Offences.																													
Class VI	1	97	98	8	87	2	85	83	3	66	23	43	41	130	124	...	114	114	1	113	102	...	91	91	50	205	204	152	
Grand Total ...	324	735	1,059	† 215	678	426	251	204	166	108	41	67	53	745	257	6	435	441	5	415	254	20	203	203	68	638	618	322	‡ One case ended by death of an accused.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	9·52	40·	12·5	12·5
5. Theft	22·29	81·14	62·68	63·95
6. Receiving stolen property ...	54·54	75·	37·5	37·5
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	25·	50·	33·33	33·33
Class II	34·61	69·23	37·5	39·13
Class III	4·54	36·36	18·91	18·91
Class IV	50·	100·	100·	100·
Class V	22·5	76·25	55·37	56·3
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	20·47	72·89	49·51	50·33
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95·4	97·64	89·47	90·26
Grand Total ...	30·08	81·27	60·33	61·2

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
21,751 5 11	6,998 10 8	32·17	218	145	66·51	13,268 14 6

	CASES.														PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu*, OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	1	7	8	1	*5	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7	7	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	*One case ended by the death of the accused who committed suicide before his arrest. 1 case non-cognizable.
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	1	1	2	†1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	†1 case false.
3. Dacoities	...	4	4	‡2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	18	...	18	9	...	...	...	...	18	18	9	‡2 cases false.
4. Robberies	3	26	29	21	4	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	8	8	...	8	2	...	6	6	...	14	14	2	20 false. 1 non-cognizable.
5. Thefts...	132	625	757	466	245	108	137	125	46	16	10	6	4	251	129	4	281	285	3	274	194	8	29	29	12	310	303	206	17 non-cognizable. 449 false.
6. Receiving stolen property.	...	19	19	8	10	...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	20	20	...	19	13	1	...	...	...	20	19	13	1 non-cognizable. 7 false.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	7	76	83	71	7	...	7	7	5	3	3	...	...	7	7	33	66	99	...	88	36	11	56	56	...	122	144	56	24 non-cognizable. 1 reported under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 44 false. 2 compounded.
„ II	12	76	88	49	35	2	31	21	4	8	6	2	1	37	22	5	84	89	2	86	49	...	23	23	1	107	109	50	2 cases ended by the death of the accused. In one of these cases the accused was not arrested. 14 non-cognizable. 35 false.
„ III	53	186	239	120	98	63	35	33	21	1	...	1	...	99	33	1	78	79	...	78	45	1	7	7	...	85	85	45	10 non-cognizable. 1 reported under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 109 false.
„ IV	2	12	14	12	2	...	2	1	...	6	3	3	...	5	1	...	8	8	...	8	1	...	17	17	...	25	25	1	1 compounded. 1 non-cognizable. 10 false.
„ V	115	832	947	724	183	52	131	115	40	34	26	8	6	191	121	5	314	319	4	306	186	9	74	74	14	388	380	200	18 compounded. 27 non-cognizable. 679 false.
Total ...	189	1,182	1,371	976	325	117	206	177	70	52	38	14	7	339	184	44	550	594	6	566	317	21	177	177	15	727	743	332	76 Non-cognizable. 21 compounded.
Other Offences.																													2 reported under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 877 false.
Class VI	4	308	312	54	§ 257	11	245	242	1	41	6	35	31	292	273	1	277	278	10	267	260	...	105	105	44	382	372	304	§ 1 case ended by the death of the accused. 54 false.
Grand Total ...	193	1,490	1,683	1,030	582	128	451	419	71	93	44	49	38	631	457	45	827	872	16	833	577	21	282	282	59	1,109	1,115	636	76 non-cognizable. 21 compounded. 2 reported under section 157 (*b*), C. P. C. 931 false.

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	40·	50·	57·14	57·14
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	25·	25·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	50·	50·
4. Robberies	50·	66·66	25·	25·
5. Theft	51·02	91·24	70·03	70·80
6. Receiving stolen property ...	90·	90·	68·42	68·42
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	40·90	40·90
Class II	60·	67·74	55·05	56·97
Class III	33·67	94·28	57·69	57·69
Class IV	50·	50·	12·50	12·50
Class V	62·84	87·78	60·	60·78
Total for I. P. C. Cases ..	54·46	85·92	55·32	56·
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·16	98·77	93·52	97·37
Grand Total ...	71·99	92·90	67·80	69·26

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
19,154	5,545	28·94	261	201	77·01	3,046

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Ratnágiri, 1889.

1	CASES.														PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	2	4	6	...	6	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	9	11	...	11	1	...	..	...	...	9	11	1	
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dacoities	1	2	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	16	16	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	16	15	3	One accused died.
4. Robberies	(a) 3	20	23	18	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	(a) 2 cases of "Theft" transferred to "Robberies."
5. Thefts	112	701	813	591	165	53	112	105	57	18	7	11	6	176	111	3	143	146	...	137	118	7	139	145	45	282	282	163	One found insane and 1 died.
6. Receiving stolen property.	(b) 2	9	11	3	8	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	11	11	...	11	7	...	3	3	2	14	14	9	(b) 2 cases of "Theft" transferred to "Receiving stolen property."
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																													
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) For difference of 9 cases, *see* explanation under (c), the remaining 2 are cases reported under section 157 (b), ordered by Magistrate to be re-investigated.
Class I	5	43	48	38	7	...	7	7	3	6	4	2	...	9	7	...	16	16	...	16	9	...	90	90	1	106	106	10	
,, II	8	45	53	22	26	4	22	12	5	4	2	2	1	28	13	3	29	32	...	29	12	3	27	27	1	56	56	13	
,, III...	(c) 22	101	123	50	54	29	25	21	19	4	3	1	...	55	21	1	53	54	1	47	28	3	26	26	3	79	73	31	2 found insane and 1 died.
,, IV...	3	19	32	19	1	...	1	1	2	6	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	8	8	4	10	11	5	(c). Difference of 9 due to Magistrates having decided them under Class V.
,, V....	(d) 128	811	939	693	183	56	127	119	63	42	24	18	10	201	129	3	174	177	...	167	131	8	194	199	60	368	366	191	One found insane and 1 died.
																													(e). Difference of 2 due to Magistrates ordering investigation of cases reported under section 157 (b), C. P. C., in 1888.
Total ...	(e) 166	1,019	1,185	* 822	271	89	182	160	92	62	38	24	12	295	172	8	274	282	1	262	181	14	345	350	69	619	612	250	* Compounded cases... ... 18 Reported under section 157 (b). 6 Decided to be non-cognizable ... ... 14 False but not maliciously...720 Maliciously false 64 822
Other Offences.																													† Maliciously false ... ... 1 False but not maliciously... 20
Class VI....	(f) 1	198	199	† 21	176	...	176	173	2	126	3	123	123	299	296	...	202	202	5	196	179	1	135	135	126	337	331	305	1843 (f). One case under Abkári Laws, though disposed of in 1888, was re-investigated on arrest of accused, which was at large.
Grand Total ...	167	1,217	1,384	‡ 843	447	89	358	333	§ 94	188	41	147	135	594	468	8	476	484	6	458	360	15	480	485	195	956	943	555	§ Pending before the Courts. 80 Under investigation by Police... ... ... 14 94

Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	16·6	20·	9·09	9·09
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	50·	100·	18·7	20·
4. Robberies	100·	100·	100·	100·
5. Theft	63·6	93·7	84·8	86·1
6. Receiving stolen property ...	87·5	87·5	63·6	63·6
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	56·2	56·2
Class II	46·1	54·5	41·3	41·3
Class III	38·8	84·	54·9	59·5
Class IV	100·	100·	33·3	33·3
Class V	65·02	93·7	77·5	78·4
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	59·04	87·9	67·5	69·07
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98·2	98·2	89·5	91·3
Grand Total ...	74·4	93·01	76·7	78·6

Property Stolen and Recovered.

Value of property		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Number of cases in which		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
23,169	10,710	46·2	217	168	77·4	17,504

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1889.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Penalties.		Remarks.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Cases.	Amount of Fine imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.				
Sind.						Rs. a. p.	
Karáchi	27	634	139	165	13	60 0 0	
Hyderabad	17	685	169	6	11	125 0 0	
Thar and Párkar ...	3	378	3	54	10	65 0 0	
Shikárpur	13	306	122	319	22	221 0 0	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	299	20	46	16	81 0 0	
Total ...	63	2,302	453	590	72	552 0 0	
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	6	127	413	297	46	216 14 0	
Kaira	5	57	519	9	41	343 1 0	
Panch Mahals... ...	2	146	360	40	16	147 0 0	
Broach	2	107	206	...	16	105 0 0	
Surat	12	143	18	1	1	20 0 0	
Thána	18	916	40	2	16	62 8 0	
Total ...	45	1,496	1,556	349	136	894 7 0	
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	24	757	288	1	14	45 4 0	
Khándesh	27	639	45	31	34	306 0 0	
Násik	16	461	428	1	5	111 0 0	
Poona	47	383	162	...	12	25 0 0	
Sátára	17	314	127	7	1	6 0 0	
Sholápur	27	433	116	33	2	6 0 0	
Total ...	158	2,987	1,166	73	68	499 4 0	
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	24	491	215	1	7	11 0 0	
Bijápur	4	319	61	5	10	24 8 0	
Dhárwár	21	507	83	94	2	5 0 0	
Kánara	10	1,414	3	60	11	126 0 0	
Kolába	8	846	15	3	7	56 8 0	
Ratnágiri	55	3,228	22	...	4	22 0 0	
Total ...	122	6,805	399	163	41	245 0 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency ...	388	13,590	3,574	1,175	317	2,190 11 0	

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1889.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	From the Custody of		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	Remarks.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sind.								
Karáchi	3	2	5	...	10	9	90·00	
Hyderabad	...	1	10	...	11	7	63·64	
Thar and Párkar ...	12	5	3	...	20	15	75·00	
Shikárpur	4	3	8	...	15	10	66·66	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	(*a*) 1	4	(*b*) 5	...	(*b*) 5	5	100·	(*a*) From Sub-jail. (*b*) These are the same prisoners that have been shown in columns 2 and 3.
Total ...	20	15	31	...	61	46	75·40	
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	2	1	4	...	7	7	100·00	
Kaira	1	1	1	2	5	(*c*) 6	100·00	(*c*) 1 of 1887. 5 of 1889.
Panch Mahals	...	...	4	...	4	3	75·00	
Broach	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Surat	...	...	3	...	3	(*d*) 2	66·66	(*d*) In one case the prisoner committed suicide before re-capture.
Thána	...	...	8	...	8	7	87·50	
Total ...	3	2	20	3	28	25	89·28	
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	...	...	2	2	4	4	100·00	
Khándesh	(*e*) 1	...	11	3	15	12	80·00	(*e*) From Dhulia Jail.
Násik	1	...	5	...	6	4	66·66	
Poona	...	1	7	4	12	8	66·66	
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	1	25	9	37	28	75·67	
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	3	...	2	1	6	(*f*) 6	100·	(*f*) 1 was at large last year and re-captured this year.
Bijápur	5	...	4	9	18	17	94·4	
Dhárwár	3	..	2	2	7	7	100·	
Kánara	...	...	...	1	1	1	100·	
Kolába	...	...	1	1	2	2	100·	
Ratnágiri	1	...	3	5	9	9	100·	
Total ...	12	...	12	19	43	42	97·67	
Grand Total for the Presidency ...	37	18	88	31	(*g*) 169	141	83·43	(*g*) For difference of 5, see remarks against Upper Sind Frontier, *supra*.

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports.—

Report on the state of crime and working of the Police in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1889.

No. 444 OF 1891.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January, 1891.

READ—

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 3813, dated the 31st May, 1890—Submitting the Annual Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several districts in the Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1889.

Further letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 105, dated 9th January, 1891.

Remarks by the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners, N. D., C. D., and S. D., on the above report.

RESOLUTION.—In discussing the work performed by the mofussil Police in the year 1889 the Inspector-General of Police has, under some misapprehension of the orders in Government Resolution No. 6674, dated the 13th December, 1889, relied principally on the statistics afforded by Supplementary Statement No. 1 introduced by Government Resolution No. 6272, dated the 19th November, 1888. The figures which he was recommended to use to secure uniformity with previous reports until pending cases had been practically cleared off, were those of Statement A, Part I. The effect of his use of figures obtained from a statement compiled on a different principle from that of the statement used in all previous years up to 1888 has been to render an accurate comparison with the history of crime in those years impossible. In future reports, however, the figures of Supplementary Statement No. I should be used. The printing of Statement A, Parts I and II, separately for each district has, as directed by Government Resolution No. 6674, dated the 13th December, 1889, been discontinued and only a consolidated statement in that form for the whole Presidency accompanies the report. The preparation of this consolidated statement, however, necessitates the preparation of district statements in Form A, Part I., by each District Superintendent of Police ; and this, when combined with the preparation of the somewhat similar and yet essentially different Supplementary Statement No. I., constitutes, as the Inspector-General of Police points out, a heavy burden on the district officers. The Inspector-General of Police observes that with the introduction of the Supplementary Statement Form A, Part I. became obsolete and valueless; and expresses a hope that the Police may be relieved of the necessity of preparing it during the current year. It is not however in the power of Government to direct the entire discontinuance of Statement A, which is an Imperial form introduced under the orders of the Government of India, by a Resolution No. $\frac{1}{10\text{-}71}$, dated the 27th February 1884, and required for the purposes of the Annual Administration Report of this Presidency. That portion of the report of the Committee of 1888 which dealt with this and other Imperial forms was communicated to the Government of India by a letter No. 6383, dated the 26th November, 1888, and in a letter No. 397, dated the 28th May, 1890, that Government has intimated its intention of making some alterations in the Police statistics required by it. The subject will again be brought to the attention of the Government of India in connection with the present report ; but in the meantime the preparation of the form by the District Superintendents must be proceeded with.

2. In connection with Supplementary Statement No. I the Inspector-General of Police has pointed out a defect in the form as it at present exists. This is the want of a column showing the number of true cognizable cases *reported* within the year. Column 6 shows the number of true cognizable

cases *disposed of* within the year; but this, though useful for one purpose of the form—to show the manner in which the Police and the Courts have dealt with actual crime—is insufficient for another very important purpose for which Police statistics are required, namely, to show the increase or decrease of crime in the year under report as compared with previous years. In order to obtain the information required the Inspector-General of Police has adopted the plan of deducting from the total number of cases reported to the Police in column 3 *plus* those reported directly to the Courts in column 13, the number of excluded or false cases shown in column 5. The results attained by this method would be accurate were it not that column 5 relates to column 2 as well as to column 3; in other words, a portion of the excluded cases which the Inspector-General has deducted from the cases reported within the year have really been excluded from the cases which were pending from the previous year. The consequence is that the number of true cases reported within the year which the Inspector-General has arrived at is somewhat below the actual number. As the form does not show separately the number of cases excluded from columns 2 and 3, the extent of the error which has occurred cannot be accurately gauged; but in order to obtain some test of its probable extent the separate figures for Indian Penal Code cases have been obtained from three districts—Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Poona—where the pending cases were exceptionally numerous; and the result of the accurate calculation thus rendered possible has been to show that the Inspector-General of Police has underestimated the number of true reported cases in those districts by 5·0, 8·8 and 15·4 per cent., respectively. The proportions which the cases excluded from column 2 bear to the total of that column in the three districts vary from 22 per cent. in Poona to 10 per cent. in Khándesh; and the average proportion is 14·7. If this is assumed to be the proportion for the whole Presidency, 874 cases (representing 14·7 per cent. of the 6,181 cases pending at the commencement of the year) must be deducted from the excluded cases in column 5 relating to column 3, and the number of true reported cognizable Indian Penal Code cases calculated by the Inspector-General must be increased by this amount. It must be borne in mind, however, that a certain number of the supposed true cognizable cases left pending at the close of the year will have since turned out to be false; and to make the calculation fair it must be assumed that the proportion so excluded will be that adopted for the cases pending at the beginning of the year. The number pending at the close of 1889 was 3,304, 14·7 per cent. of which comes to 467. Instead therefore of 874, 407 cases only need be added to the Inspector-General's estimate of 19,845 true offences reported in the year, bringing the total to 20,252, which may be accepted as an approximately true calculation from the statement. The net error resulting from the process adopted by the Inspector-General is thus an under-statement of only 2 per cent.; but to obviate the possibility of even such errors in future as well as to save compilers some labour, the Governor in Council considers it expedient that Supplementary Statement No. I should be so modified as to show separately the number of cases excluded from columns 2 and 3 respectively and therefore, by an easy calculation, the number of cases reported within the year which, as far as known at its close, were true. To do this it will be necessary to divide the present column 5 into two columns (*a*) and (*b*) and to insert a new column between the present columns 5 and 6 showing the total of column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*). The statement as amended is printed as an Appendix to this Resolution, and should be used in preparing the report for the current year. The Superintendent of the Government Central Press has already been requested to print the requisite number of the new forms.

3. From Statement A, Parts I and II, it appears that during the year 1889 there were reported 94,355 cognizable and non-cognizable offences as compared with 93,980 in 1888 and 92,841 in 1887. The total number of persons arrested or appearing on process of the Courts was 153,043 as compared with 152,879 in 1888 and 147,561 in 1887. The number convicted was 44,315 or 28·9 per cent. In this respect the results of 1889 corresponded with those of 1887 and showed a slight improvement over those of 1888, when the proportion of convictions to arrests and appearances stood at 27·9 per cent., the lowest proportion ever recorded. Of the reported cases 36,388 as contrasted with 39,814 in

1888 and 38,054 in 1887 related to cognizable crime. The number of persons arrested in connection with cognizable crime was 44,183 as compared with 45,317 in 1888 and 42,455 in 1887. Of these 25,020 or 56·6 per cent. were convicted as contrasted with 56·9 per cent. in 1888. It is satisfactory, however, to find that there was some improvement in the percentage of convictions in cases of offences coming under Classes I—V which practically include all offences under the Indian Penal Code. Of 32,336 persons arrested or appearing in connection with these cases, 15,033 or 46·4 per cent. were convicted as compared with 44 per cent. in the two previous years. Out of 11,847 persons arrested in connection with offences under Class VI, 9,987 or 84·2 per cent. were convicted. In this class, therefore, there was a slight decline from the normal percentage of convictions to arrests, which, as stated in the review of the previous year's report, stands at 84·7. The total number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal by the Courts during 1889, excluding false cases, was 25,691 of which 16,930 were brought to trial and 9,528 or 37 per cent. ended in conviction. In 1888 out of 23,630 true cases 15,117 were brought to trial and 9,284 or 39 per cent. ended in conviction.

4. The number of persons who appeared or were arrested in non-cognizable cases in 1889 was 108,860. Of these 19,295 or 17·7 per cent. were convicted as compared with 15·8 per cent. in 1888. As with cognizable cases, however, there are great variations in the proportions of convictions to arrests in cases under special laws and under the Indian Penal Code, respectively. In cases of the former description 11,172 persons out of 19,448, or 57·4 per cent., were convicted; in cases of the latter, only 8,098 out of 89,412, or 9·0 per cent., were convicted. The former percentage is somewhat below, while the latter is somewhat above, that of 1888. The Police have little to do with non-cognizable cases, and the above figures are chiefly interesting here as showing a remarkable contrast in the success of the Courts in dealing with crime according as they are aided or unaided by the Police.

5. The chief feature of the history of 1888, as pointed out in the review of that year's report, was a very considerable increase both in the total amount of crime reported and in the most serious forms of it. The present report shows an increase in 1889 of 0·39 per cent. in the total number of offences reported as compared with those reported in 1888. The number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code reported to the Police increased from 31,056 in 1888 to 33,157 or by 6·7 per cent. The Inspector-General of Police however, using the figures of Supplementary Statement No. I., congratulates himself on the fact that in true Indian Penal Code cases there was a decrease from 20,633 to 19,845 cases. As pointed out there has been an under-statement of probably 2 per cent. in this total, and the number of Indian Penal Code cases, declared to be true, reported during the year should be about 20,252. The total for 1888 similarly corrected should be 21,045. Before however accepting the theory of the Inspector-General of Police that cognizable crime decreased during the year under review, it is desirable to subject the figures of the supposed untrue cases to a careful examination. In the year 1888 a change in the system of control of police reports by Magistrates was introduced by Government Resolution No. 6272, dated the 19th November, which ordered that all such reports should ordinarily be presented to the First Class Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions, instead of, as formerly, the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction, and it was anticipated that the change would result in a marked diminution of the proportion of cases excluded. This anticipation has not been fulfilled in the year under review. On the contrary the proportion of cognizable cases under all classes for disposal which were excluded has risen from 26 per cent. in 1888 to 32 per cent. in 1889. The comparison cannot be carried further back owing to the want of Statement No. I for the years previous to 1888. In cases coming under Class VI the proportion, always very small, has risen from 4 to over 8 per cent. In Indian Penal Code cases, crimes under Classes I—V, the proportion has risen from 34 to nearly 38 per cent. In the different Divisions the proportions of Indian Penal Code cases excluded in 1888 were nearly 22 per cent. in Sind, 30 per cent. in the Northern Division, nearly 40 per cent. in the Central Division, and over 44 per cent. in the Southern Division; the proportions varying in the different districts from 6 per cent. in Hyderabad and Surat to 63

per cent. in Kolába and 67 per cent. in Ratnágiri. In 1889 the proportions were: in Sind 36 per cent., in the Northern Division 31 per cent., in the Central Division 37 per cent., and in the Southern Division 49 per cent. Taking districts the proportions varied from 7 per cent. in the Panch Mahals to 69 per cent. in Ratnágiri and 71 per cent. in Kolába. In two districts of the Central Division, Ahmednagar and Sátára, and in Broach in the Northern Division, the proportion of excluded cases reached or exceeded 50 per cent. In the districts of Hyderabad and Surat the proportion of cases excluded rose at a bound from 6 per cent. to 37 and 27 per cent. respectively. In the nine districts of Thar and Párkar, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Thána, Ahmednagar, Násik, Sholápur, Bijápur and Kánara a smaller proportion of cases were excluded than in 1888; but except in Thána, Ahmednagar and Sholápur, the differences were trivial. The supposed decrease in cognizable crime is solely due to the larger proportion of exclusions in 1889, and the increase in these proportions is clearly the result of the change of system in 1888; but it is not so clear whether in 1888 an unduly small proportion of really false complaints were treated as such, or else an unduly large proportion were so treated in 1889. The Inspector-General of Police adopts the former conclusion, observing that the "figures of the present year prove that the complaints formerly made about the Police getting cases struck off without proper grounds by Second Class Magistrates were not based on sufficient grounds." A study of the figures for the different districts, however, prevents the Governor in Council from concurring wholly in this view. The first explanation will probably apply to some districts, as, for instance, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Ahmedabad and Surat, where in 1888 the proportion of cases excluded was far below the proportion for the whole Presidency, while in the year under review it made some approach to the Presidency average. The results of the change in these districts and in those of Thána and Ahmednagar, where the proportions, which were in 1888 very far above the average, had in 1889 declined so as to approach it, fulfil to some extent the anticipation expressed in the review of the previous year that the extraordinary differences observable would, in so far as they were due to the personal views of the Magistrates, be diminished. The approach to uniformity, as far as it goes, has chiefly been attained, however, by violent increases in the number of exclusions in those districts where they were previously fewest, and before deciding whether this result is satisfactory or not, the Governor in Council requires to know the normal proportion of cases which in each district ought to be excluded. This information is not obtainable from any existing statistics, since the system under which cases were excluded has hitherto been notoriously loose. In many districts, however, it is obvious that the number of excluded cases is far too large, and on the whole, with the two exceptions noticed above, the result of the change of 1888 has been either not to appreciably diminish, or to increase the proportions in those districts. The following six districts are striking instances of this:—

	Excluded Cases.	
	1888.	1889.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	40	50
Dhárwár	41	40
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	43	42
Sátára	46	50
Kolába	63	71
Ratnágiri	67	69

Excluded cases comprise, (1) cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and all cases which were compounded or disposed of under Section 274, Criminal Procedure Code, or turned out non-cognizable; (2) cases declared to be maliciously false; and (3) cases declared to be false owing to some mistake of fact or law. From the separate figures given by the Inspector-General of Police below Statement No. I it appears that only 10 per cent. of the excluded cases came under the first category. The number of cases coming under the other two categories are not separately shown for all districts or for the Presidency, though this might easily be done from the classification made by the Magistrates in the form known as Appendix E. They are so shown in the present report for the districts of Broach, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri among the above-

mentioned six. They show that in none of the three districts did the proportion of cases excluded as otherwise than false exceed 3 per cent., while in Broach and Dhárwár no less than 15 and 19 per cent. respectively were excluded as maliciously false, and 33 and 20 per cent. as false by mistake. It would be interesting to know how many of the 340 persons who were declared to have brought maliciously false complaints in these two districts were prosecuted for the offence. In Ratnágiri only 5 per cent. of the offences for disposal were treated as wilfully false; but no less than 61 per cent. were classified as false by mistake. On the other hand, only 89, or 7 per cent. of the cases for disposal, were treated as undetected. This district presents a very remarkable contrast with the Panch Mahál where, of the whole number of cases for disposal, only 7 per cent. were excluded as false while 44 per cent. were treated as undetected. The statistics for each of the two districts can only be treated as equally reliable on the assumption, which the Governor in Council is not disposed to make, that the shrewd and enterprising Maráthás of the Southern Konkan are nine times as prone to wilful falsehood or stupid delusions as the Bhils and Kolis of the Panch Mahál. It is more probable that the police of the six districts, and especially of Ratnágiri and Kolába, are carrying the practice of treating undetected as untrue cases to an extreme, and that the European Magistrates have not yet succeeded in checking this habit. The facts seem to indicate that a result of the orders of 1888 to which Mr. M. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Bijápur, drew attention as a possibility is actually occurring. That officer in his report for 1888 pointed to the danger that the orders issued by Government in Government Resolution No. 6272, dated the 19th November, 1888, fixing a period of 14 days within which final reports must be submitted to Magistrates, might lead to a tendency on the part of the police to "dispose of cases by final reports before all that was possible had been done to detect the offence, and before hope of detecting it should be abandoned." Under such circumstances the police would, no doubt, for the sake of their own credit, represent the case as false rather than as not detected, but it was expected that the more intelligent and searching examination of reports by European officers would more than counterbalance the effects of this tendency. Why this expectation has been in so many instances disappointed, it is not possible with only one year's experience of the system for the Governor in Council to determine. The Governor in Council must however impress on all First Class Magistrates the necessity of making the study of the police reports a prominent part of their duties, and on District Magistrates the necessity of seeing that this is done. In forwarding reports District Superintendents of Police might do much to assist the magistracy by commenting on discrepancies between the evidence and the conclusions which have been drawn from it by the investigating officer. The remarks on this subject made in paragraph 13 of the review of the previous year's report appear to have escaped the notice of the officers concerned; but the Governor in Council hopes that his present observations will receive proper attention and that in the reports for the current year some explanation will be forthcoming in all cases where the proportion of excluded cases materially exceeds the Presidency average for the year 1888. The Inspector-General of Police should be requested to report through the Commissioners whether in his opinion the period now allowed for the submission of final reports should be extended in view of the considerations mentioned above.

6. Owing to the great discrepancies between the different Divisions and districts in the statistics relating to excluded cases the Governor in Council would turn rather to the figures showing the number of offences reported whether to the Police or to the Magistrates, and the number of convictions recorded in each year, as a guide to the amount of crime committed in that year. From Supplementary Statement No. I it appears that the total number of cognizable offences reported in 1888 was 46,518 and that 20,228 persons were convicted, while in 1889, 46,075 offences were reported and 17,942 persons convicted. These totals are however much affected by the great variations between the two years in crime under the special or local laws coming under Class VI., due, as explained by the Inspector-General of Police, to the orders in Government Resolution No. 4166, dated the 7th August, 1889, directing a large number of cases in Class VI, hitherto classed as cognizable, to be treated as non-cognizable.

Excluding such cases it appears that in 1889 as compared with 1888 the number of offences reported under the Penal Code rose from 32,618 to 35,979 and the number of convictions from 9,270 to 9,554. These sets of figures indicate an increase of 10 per cent. or 3 per cent in crime according as the first or second is taken as the basis of the calculation, and it seems to the Governor in Council safer to conclude that there has been some such increase than to accept the Inspector-General of Police's view that there has been a decrease. Taking the different Divisions, in Sind crime, if judged by the first test, has increased 24 per cent., if judged by the second it has remained stationary; in the Northern Division it has increased 8 per cent. by the first and 4 per cent. by the second test; in the Central Division it has increased 7 per cent., judged by either test; and in the Southern Division it has remained nearly stationary.

7. In dealing however with the details of the Inspector-General's report true reported cases will alone be taken to represent actual crime in order to preserve continuity as far as possible with the reviews of previous years. Judging by this standard and using the figures of Supplementary Statement No. 1 the true reported cases in the several Divisions of the Presidency compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1888.	1889.
Northern Division	5,671	5,220
Central Division	5,735	6,004
Southern Division	2,982	2,541
Presidency Proper	14,388	13,765
Sind	6,245	6,080
Whole Presidency	20,633	19,845

It has already been explained that by an error of calculation the figures for 1888 and 1889 are understated by about 2 per cent. and the true totals should therefore be, for 1888, 21,045, and for 1889, 20,252.

Taking individual districts true Indian Penal Code cases decreased in all districts of the Northern Division, except in Thána and in the Panch Mahâls. In the case of Thána, however, the apparent increase was largely due to the fact that proportionately fewer of the complaints were excluded as false than in 1888, while in Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat the apparent decline was in some measure the result of a large proportion of exclusions. In the Central Division crime increased in every district, except Poona, where owing to an increase from 35 to 43 per cent. in the proportion of excluded cases "true" cases fell from 1,477 to 1,046 though the number of complaints increased by 66. In the Southern Division crime was stationary in Kánara and true cases decreased in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri. In Belgaum and Kolába however there were substantial increases, while in Ratnágiri there was no decrease, in the number of *complaints*. Among the districts of Sind, Hyderabad showed an increase from 2,053 to 2,230 in the number of true cases, while in Karáchi and Shikárpur true cases materially decreased. In all these districts the number of complaints made in the year under review was considerably in excess of those of 1888 and the apparent decreases in the two latter are simply due to more ample exclusions in 1889. Owing to the fact, however, that the proportion of excluded cases was previously much below the Presidency average, and was therefore perhaps lower than it should have been in these districts and in Hyderabad, it need not necessarily be assumed that any substantial quantity of real crime has been concealed by the larger exclusions of the year under review.

8. Whatever doubt there may be on the point, whether offences under the Penal Code in the aggregate increased or not, there is no question but that there was a very marked increase in the most serious offences against the person and in offences against property. This might be assumed from the increase in the number of reported offences, which in 1888 were 20,547, and in 1889, 23,316;

but it is also apparent from the figures of true cases used by the Inspector General of Police :—

Offences.	Sind.			Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Presidency.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Murders	40	50	42	41	48	42	51	64	63	28	53	58	160	215	205
Attempts and culpable homicides	21	17	22	31	39	51	27	18	25	18	21	16	95	95	114
Dacoities	2	2	11	16	33	29	37	47	75	17	28	8	72	110	123
Robberies	46	48	44	86	90	98	69	70	123	35	37	31	234	245	296
Thefts	3,466	4,161	4,414	2,156	3,482	3,477	2,807	3,084	3,812	1,717	1,628	1,448	10,146	12,355	13,151
Total ...	3,575	4,278	4,333	2,530	3,692	3,697	2,991	3,283	4,098	1,815	1,767	1,561	10,707	13,020	13,889

In comparison with that of the year 1888 crime under the above classes increased by 5·4 per cent. in Sind, by 24·8 per cent. in the Central Division and by 6·6 per cent. in the whole Presidency. In the Northern Division the increase was trivial, and in the Southern Division there was an apparent decrease of 12·5 per cent. In the last Division, however, the number of complaints was somewhat in excess of those of 1888. Though true reported cases of murder taken by themselves decreased by 10 as compared with 1888 the number is still far above that of 1887 or the average of the three preceding years, and the decrease, as compared with 1888, in the year under review is solely due to the classification of a greater proportion of the reports as false, the number of reported cases of murder in 1889 being 259 or 20 in excess of the number reported in 1888. Taking murders or attempts to murder and culpable homicides together, the number of crimes against life reported in the whole Presidency for 1889 was 426 as compared with 375 in 1888, and the number of true cases 319 as compared with 310 in 1888 and an average of 255 in the years 1884—1887. As observed in the review on the report of the year 1888 the numbers for the last two years are in excess of the numbers reported in the two very unfavourable years 1875-76. The increase was most marked in the Northern and Central Divisions. Taking districts, true crimes against life remained stationary in three and decreased in eleven districts. The nine districts in which these offences increased and the rate of increase are shown below :—

	Average of 1884—1887.	1888.	1889.
Thar and Párkar	3·0	5	7
Upper Sind Frontier	10·0	15	20
Kaira	20·0	23	25
Thána	15·0	7	22
Násik	7·5	13	14
Sátára	10·5	8	15
Khándesh	17·0	18	28
Bijápur	8·7	14	17
Dhárwár	14·2	14	25

Of the seven districts in which in the previous year's review a distinc- tendency in crimes against life to increase since 1875 was pointed out, it is satisfactory to find that in five—Broach, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona and Kolába—the number of such crimes, if true cases are relied on, decreased in 1889; but in Kaira and the Upper Sind Frontier the tendency to increase continues to be marked :—

	Average of 1875-76.	Average of 1884—1887.	1888.	1889.
Kaira	11	20	23	25
Upper Sind Frontier	5	10	15	20

and should engage the special attention of the district officers. Dacoities increased 11 per cent. for the whole Presidency, but the increase was confined to Sind where the cases rose from 2 to 11, and to the Central Division where there was a very serious increase of nearly 60 per cent. Dacoities have hitherto been rare in Sind and the increase in the year under review in that province, chiefly

due to an outburst of these offences in the Hyderabad District, where they are said to have been committed by released and escaped convicts, may, it is hoped, prove exceptional. The increase in the Central Division was distributed over all the districts, but nearly two-thirds occurred in Poona where 22 dacoities occurred as contrasted with 5 only in 1888. The outbreak in this district which commenced among the degraded castes in the Indápur Táluka was met by special measures on the part of the District Superintendent which, however, were only partially successful. It is to be hoped that the establishment of punitive posts at the head-quarters of the organization sanctioned since the report was written will have the effect of restoring order. Crime of this kind decreased in all districts of the Northern Division, except Kaira, where there was an increase from 4 to 11, ascribed by the District Superintendent to the recent reductions, made at the suggestion of the late Colonel Wise, in the foot and mounted police which prevented efficient patrolling of the roads. The redistribution proposals of the Inspector-General of Police which are expected to come before Government shortly, will no doubt provide for a force for the district sufficient to prevent a similar complaint being raised in future. Among the districts of the Southern Division there was a very satisfactory decline in the number of dacoities committed in Kánara and Dhárwar, for which, as the result of the strong measures adopted by Mr. Scannell, as District Superintendent of Dhárwár in 1888, to put a stop to raids of professional Korchia dacoits from Bellary into both districts, that officer is fairly entitled to the credit he claims. Coming to robberies, there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the whole Presidency; the result of an extraordinary increase of 75 per cent. in the number of these offences in the Central Division and of an increase of 8 per cent. in the Northern Division partly balanced by decreases of 8 per cent. in Sind and 19 per cent. in the Southern Division. The increase in the Central Division was almost confined to Poona and Khándesh where the number of robberies rose from 3 to 22 and from 17 to 49, respectively. The District Superintendent of Poona considers that house-breaking is rapidly becoming a professional crime in that district, and both he and the District Superintendent of Khándesh speak of the danger to the peaceable population arising from the presence of tribes or gangs of professional criminals within their districts. As will be observed further on it does not appear that all the powers given by the law have as yet been exhausted by the police in dealing with the state of things described. The increase in the Northern Division was confined to Thána and Kaira. In Surat there was a satisfactory decrease. In Sind robberies increased, but not seriously, in Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier. In the Southern Division which was comparatively free from this species of crime, the only district showing an increase of any importance was Kánara. The number of thefts increased in Sind by 6 per cent., in the Central Division by 23 per cent., and in the whole Presidency by 6 per cent. In the Northern Division the number was nearly stationary and in the Southern Division there was an apparent decrease of 12 per cent., though the number of reported offences increased by 2 per cent. The increase in thefts in Sind was distributed over all the districts of that Province but was most marked in Karáchi and Shikárpur. The increase in Karáchi as in most other districts is attributed to the facilities given to the criminal classes by railways and to the want of sufficient police in the town of Karáchi. Mr. Kennedy considers that cattle-stealing, which seems very prevalent, is carried out by professionals. If so, he should not have left Statement B, which is expressly intended to show professional crimes, blank for his district. The increase in Shikárpur is not explained. In Hyderabad there was an increase from 1,532 to 1,544 in true and from 1,677 to 2,531 in reported offences, the great increase in the latter being in part due to a practice recently adopted by the District Superintendent of causing even in the absence of any complaint by the owner all reported losses of cattle to be entered as thefts, many of which are no doubt subsequently struck off by the Magistrates as false. In the districts of the Central Division there was in Khándesh an apparently alarming increase from 963 to 1,279 in the number of thefts. It is explained, however, that the figures for 1888 did not include, as they should have done, cases of house-breaking and theft coming under Sections 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code and that the actual increase in the year

under review does not exceed 44. Of the other districts of the Central Division, Násik, Sholápur and Ahmednagar show large increases in thefts. In the two latter the increase is in part apparent only, being due to a fall in the proportion of cases excluded as false, and in the case of Sholápur, no doubt a further part of the increase is, as suggested by the District Superintendent, due to improved registration. In the Northern Division thefts increased in Thána and the Panch Maháls and decreased largely in Kaira. In the Southern Division thefts increased in the districts of Bijápur and Kánara. The increase in Bijápur was real and is not explained. The increase in Kánara was however only apparent and solely due to a smaller proportion of exclusions. The opposite was the case in Belgaum and Ratnágiri where there appears to have been an actual increase in thefts, concealed by a very large increase in each district in the proportion struck off as false.

9. In paragraph 10 of the review on the report of the year 1888 the Governor in Council was compelled to call attention to the apparently steady tendency towards an increase in all forms of serious crime exhibited by the four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khándesh and Kolába, and the District Magistrates were requested to submit special reports on the subject. These reports have now been received. In the following table the comparison of crime in each district for a series of years under the more serious heads of crime against person and property is carried up to the end of the year 1889 :—

	Average Number of true reported cases.		Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.
	1875-76.	1884—1887.		
Murders, Attempts at murder and Culpable homicide.				
Ahmedabad	23·5	19·25	27	24
Kaira	11	20	27	25
Khándesh	20	17	18	28
Kolába	4·5	6·5	10	6
Robberies.				
Ahmedabad	30	25·75	39	38
Kaira	22·5	15·25	19	22
Khándesh	12·5	22·75	19	49
Kolába	8	4·75	5	5
Thefts.				
Ahmedabad	769·5	668	874	790
Kaira	361	467	842	728
Khándesh	921·5	928·75	963	1,279
Kolába	357	293·25	259	165

In the case of Kolába it is satisfactory to observe that there has been no increase under any of the heads taken, though the figures under the heads of robbery and theft cannot be considered reliable owing to the incredibly large proportion of such offences which are classified as false in that district. Out of 29 cases of robbery for disposal in that district 21 were excluded and only one treated as undetected. Out of 757 cases of theft no less than 466 or 60 per cent. were excluded and only 103 or 13 per cent. treated as undetected. As pointed out by the District Magistrate in the special report submitted by him, the increase in crime subsequent to the year 1884 is in some degree attributable to the fact that the district was in that year enlarged by the transfer to it from Thána of the populous and somewhat criminal táluka of Panvel. The state of this district does not appear to call for any further special attention at present from Government. In the case of Ahmedabad and Kaira there is a small decrease in crimes against life and a more satisfactory decrease in thefts, and in Ahmedabad there is also a slight decrease in robberies. With respect to these districts, however, the Commissioner, N. D., in submitting the special reports of the District Magistrates, has fully admitted the existence of a heavy and growing criminality with which the police are only partially able to cope. It is admitted that the increase is not in the main due to the influence of the seasons, and the Commissioner thinks that the only effective means of checking it will be a thorough re-organization of the district and village police. His report has already been dealt with in Government Resolution No. 4694, dated the 28th August, 1890. As

there pointed out, such a re-organization as the Commissioner contemplates is at present being worked out by the Inspector-General of Police and his proposals may very shortly be expected to come before Government. In the meantime a special officer has by Government Resolution No. 5600, dated the 11th October, 1890, been deputed to deal with crop raiding in Ahmedabad and the staff of that district has been further increased by arrangements which will give the District Superintendent an Assistant. The condition of Khándesh is unquestionably very unsatisfactory, though, as already explained, the very large apparent increase in thefts in the year under review is in part due to the defective registration of the previous years. Besides 1,757 cognizable Indian Penal Code cases pending from 1888, the police received 2,740 reports of such offences in the year under review, giving a total of 4,497 cases for disposal. Of these only 756 or 16 per cent. were brought to trial, and only 599 or 13 per cent. ended in conviction. Of the remainder 857 were excluded as false, leaving 2,884 cases out of which 2,500, or 55 per cent. of the whole number for disposal, were disposed of as undetected within the year. Out of 48 cases of murder or culpable homicide for disposal only 18 were brought to trial and 11 prosecuted to conviction; and out of 130 dacoities and robberies only 26 were brought to trial and 11 prosecuted to conviction. The value of the stolen property brought to account during 1889 was Rs. 2,12,554, of which only Rs. 28,206 or 13·27 per cent. were recovered; and the District Superintendent estimates that during the last four years 800 cases of burglary, in which 2¼ lákhs worth of property were stolen, have remained undetected. In reporting to Government the local officers and the Inspector-General of Police are unanimously of opinion that a thorough re-organization of the existing police force is essential to any effectual remedy of the lamentable condition of police administration in Khándesh, and it is strongly urged that the division of the district into two Superintendentships should form part of the scheme. These reports are separately engaging the attention of the Governor in Council. In the meantime the District Superintendent will no doubt make fuller use than has been hitherto done of the legal powers of controlling and repressing the criminal classes to which his attention has been recently drawn by Government Resolution No. 5640, dated the 14th October, 1890.

10. Having dealt with the evidence of the state of crime afforded by the report the Governor in Council now turns to the question of the manner in which the police of the Presidency have dealt with it. The decrease from 6,460 to 3,532 in the number of cases pending at the close of the year when compared with that preceding it, is a very satisfactory feature of the report. Other features are less satisfactory. Of 48,492 cases reported to the police or pending from previous years for disposal during 1889, 15,675 or 32·3 per cent. were disposed of as excluded or false, and as already stated 3,532 or 7·2 per cent. were undisposed of at the end of the year. There were thus left 29,285 true cases which were disposed of within the year. Of these, 9,755 or 33 per cent. were not detected and therefore never came to trial, 19,501 or 67 per cent. were brought to trial, and 16,361 or 55·8 per cent. ended in conviction. These totals however include two classes of offences very different in character and in their importance to the community—offences under the Penal Code, and offences under special or local laws. Taking these separately and the latter class first, it appears that out of 9,154 cases under special laws for disposal 773 or 8·4 per cent. were excluded as false, 224 or 2·4 per cent. left pending at the close of the year, and 8,153 or 89·2 per cent. disposed of within the year. Out of the latter number 83 only were undetected, 8,066 or 97 per cent. were decided by trial, and 7,436 or 91·2 per cent. ended in conviction, the police being successful in 92·1 per cent. of the prosecutions instituted by them. Turning from these cases to cases under the Penal Code the contrast is remarkable. Out of 39,338 cases for disposal, 14,902 or nearly 38 per cent. were disposed of as false and 3,304 or 8·4 per cent. were left pending. Of the remaining 21,132 cases 9,672 or 45 per cent. were not detected, 11,435 or 54 per cent. were brought to trial, and only 8,925 or 42·2 per cent. ended in conviction, the police being successful in 78 per cent. of the cases in which they prosecuted. It thus appears that even assuming that no true case escaped classification as such, the chances were considerably in favour of the criminal committing an offence against the Penal Code. The percentage of convictions in cases disposed of during 1889 compares very

unfavourably with that of 1888 when 51 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction. This, taken in connection with the suspicious increase in the number excluded as false, points to a deterioration in the work of the police which is only partially explained by the fact that the considerable clearance of old and hopeless cases made in 1889 had a tendency to reduce the percentage of convictions. Some further excuse however may be made for the police, as urged by the Inspector-General of Police, on the ground that the time occupied in dealing with old cases left them less leisure for dealing with the current work.

11. The falling off in the percentage of convictions was very marked in the most important classes of offences. Out of 64 dacoity cases disposed of in 1888, 27, or 42 per cent., ended in conviction; while out of 167 such cases disposed of in 1889 only 30 or 18 per cent. so ended. Out of 218 robberies in 1888, 103, or 47 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, while in 1889 the same result was attained in only 113 out of 342 cases, or 33 per cent. The percentages of convictions on cases of murder and culpable homicide disposed of in 1888 which stood at 44 and 57, respectively, sunk in the year under review to 41·4 and 53·6; convictions in cases of theft fell from 55 to 42·3 per cent. In respect of these classes of offences, the work of the police in Sind in 1889 compares very favourably with that of 1888, the percentage of convictions on cases disposed of having risen under every head of crime except dacoity. In the Northern Division there was a serious falling off only in respect of dacoities and robberies, the percentages of convictions in these cases falling from 57 and 50 respectively to 39. The decrease in the percentages under dacoities is most marked in the districts of Kaira, the Panch Máháls and Thána, and in the first-named does not appear to be in any degree due to the clearing off of pending cases. Under robberies the percentages of convictions on cases disposed of fell in the Ahmedabad District from 61 to 27 and in the Panch Maháls from 80 to 16. In the Central Division there was a general and very serious decline in the percentages of convictions under all the most serious heads of crime :—

	1888.			1889.		
	Number disposed of.	Percentage		Number disposed of.	Percentage	
		Brought to trial.	Ending in conviction.		Brought to trial.	Ending in conviction.
Murders	53	96	43	70	60	37
Attempts and culpable homicides.	14	78	50	33	76	36
Dacoities	33	94	36	87	31	10
Robberies...	59	83	37	156	42	25
Thefts	2,244	80	60	5,659	34	27

The fact that in this Division the number of pending cases was reduced from 2,726 at the beginning to 761 at the close of 1889 accounts in some measure for the decline in the percentages of convictions, but appears to be a sufficient explanation only in the cases of offences against life and robberies. Under dacoities, if all the pending cases disposed of during the year are put aside, the proportion of convictions to the remainder itself does not exceed 19 per cent., and a similar calculation in the case of thefts gives a proportion of only 49 per cent.—results far below those of the year 1888. The falling off is visible in every district except Násik. Besides Khándesh which has already been dealt with, the districts giving the worst results in respect of the offences now being dealt with were Poona and Ahmednagar. In Poona convictions decreased—in murder cases from 22 to 14 per cent., in cases of culpable homicide from 100 to 33, in cases of dacoity from 33 to 11, in cases of robbery from 41 to 20 and in cases of theft from 63 to 34. In Ahmednagar the decrease was most marked in cases of dacoity where the percentage declined from 50 to 20, in robbery where it declined from 66 to 40 and in thefts where it declined from 72 to 42. In the Sátára District the percentages under murder and thefts, and in Sholápur those under robbery and theft, declined. As most of the old cases have now been cleared off in these four districts and Khándesh, there should, if the clearance of such cases was the chief cause of the falling off in 1889, be a material im-

provement in the record of the current year. Among the districts of the Southern Division there was a falling off in convictions for murder in Ratnágiri and Kánara, for robbery in Bijápur and Dhárwár, and for theft in Belgaum, Kánara and Kolába.

12. The following table shows by districts the results of the action of the police in dealing with the whole number of cases for disposal during the year, including those pending from previous years as well as those reported during the year, and in clearing off arrears :—

Districts.	Cases.					Increase or decrease in pending cases at the close of 1889
	For disposal.	Brought to trial.		Ending in conviction.		
	No.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	2,531	1,007	39	830	32	— 328
Kaira...	1,563	723	46	567	36	+ 22
Panch Maháls	690	315	45	254	41	— 143
Broach	762	215	28	162	21	— 19
Surat...	748	431	57	340	45	— 24
Thána	2,307	895	38	547	23	+ 101
Total ...	8,601	3,586	41	2,700	31	— 391
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	1,271	269	21	224	17	— 98
Khándesh	4,497	756	16	599	13	—1,373
Násik...	1,588	419	26	353	22	+ 147
Poona	3,095	793	25	542	17	— 684
Sátára	2,069	375	17	259	12	— 41
Sholápur	1,602	422	26	205	12	— 256
Total ...	14,122	3,034	21	2,182	15	—2,305
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	1,255	287	22	239	21	— 87
Bijápur	954	313	32	210	22	+ 2
Dhárwár	1,258	280	22	224	17	— 71
Kánara	961	166	17	121	12	— 160
Kolába	1,371	206	15	177	12	— 119
Ratnágiri	1,185	182	15	160	13	— 74
Total ...	6,984	1,434	20	1,131	16	— 509
Presidency Proper ...	29,707	8,054	27	6,013	20	— 3,205
Sind.						
Karáchi	1,891	704	37	639	33	+ 33
Hyderabad	3,428	1,223	35	991	28	+ 131
Thar and Párkar	752	352	46	291	38	+ 13
Shikárpur	2,840	897	31	814	28	+ 194
Upper Sind Frontier ...	720	205	28	177	24	— 43
Total ...	9,631	3,381	35	2,912	30	+ 328
Whole Presidency ...	39,338	11,435	29	8,925	22	— 2,877

Judged by this test the most successful results were achieved in the Northern Division and more particularly in the districts of Surat, the Panch Maháls,

Kaira and Ahmedabad. Next in order of merit comes the province of Sind with Thar and Párkar and Karáchi as the most creditable districts; the former ranking after Surat and the Panch Mahals as the third best district in the Presidency. With the exception of Násik, Bijápur and Belgaum, which are about on a level with Broach, the worst district in the Northern Division, all the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions show results in themselves deplorable and far below those of the other two Divisions. In the above comparison no account is taken of the division of cases into false or true, but for the reasons already given the introduction of this element would probably vitiate rather than improve the comparison, and would, as already pointed out, be manifestly unfair in comparing the Panch Mahals, where out of 354 cases which were not brought to trial 302 were treated as undetected, with Kolába and Ratnágiri, where out of 1,093 and 911 cases respectively not brought to trial only 117 and 89 were treated as undetected. On the whole, the Governor in Council is of opinion that until the extraordinary discrepancies between different districts in respect of the offences excluded either disappear or are satisfactorily explained, a comparison which proceeding on the assumption that the proportions of true and false complaints are likely to be nearly uniform everywhere, takes no account of the apparently arbitrary proportions established in different districts, is most to be depended on. The percentages in the 3rd and 5th columns however must be considered with due regard to the figures in the 6th. It is not certain that even in the districts where pending cases have increased, the old arrears have not been cleared off; but it can be assumed with certainty that in the districts where arrears have been reduced the bulk of those cleared off were old cases. Accordingly a large excuse for the extremely low percentages of the Central and Southern Divisions as compared with the Northern Division and Sind is found in the fact that in the former two Divisions 66 and 44 per cent. of the arrears were disposed of during the year as compared with a percentage of 36 only in the Northern Division, while in Sind arrears increased by nearly 74 per cent. Taking districts, Ahmedabad now compares more and Thána less favourably than before with the other districts of the Northern Division; Khándesh, Poona and Sholápur, and more particularly the first-named, compare more favourably with the other districts of the Central Division; and Kánara and Kolába take a slightly better place among the worst districts of the Southern Division, and of the Presidency.

13. Turning from cases to persons, it appears that in Class VI cases the police arrested, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Court, 11,759 persons, of whom 11,552 or 98 per cent. were tried, and 10,020 or 85 per cent. were convicted. In cognizable Indian Penal Code cases the police arrested *suo motu* or had in custody from the previous year 25,191 persons, of whom 1,693 or 7 per cent. were released without trial, 22,232 or 83 per cent. were brought to trial, and 13,422 or 53 per cent. were convicted. By order of the Magistrates they further arrested 7,465 persons of whom all but 40 were brought to trial, while only 1,702 or 23 per cent. were convicted. The action of the Magistrates in this respect would appear to contrast very unfavourably with that of the police, and the Inspector-General complains of the useless labour thus thrown upon the police by the Courts; but the Governor in Council is not unmindful of the fact that the power of Magistrates to order arrests is a useful safeguard against any tendency in the police to improve their percentages by declining to make proper arrests except in cases where conviction seems certain, and that many of the arrests made by the orders of Magistrates prove fruitless only because they have been made too late. With a continuance of the new system of early reports to Magistrates the difference between the proportions of successful arrests on those made *suo motu* and by order may be expected to diminish, and has in fact considerably diminished as compared with the statistics of 1888 when convictions on arrests by Magisterial order were only 13 per cent. as compared with 52 per cent. on arrests *suo motu*.

In 1888 the number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* in Penal Code cases was 23,942, out of whom 2,522 or 10 per cent. were released without trial, and 12,652 or 52 per cent. were convicted. Altogether out of 30,668 persons arrested *suo motu* or by Magisterial order 13,864 or 45 per cent. were convicted in that year as compared with 15,124 or 48 per cent. out of 31,465 persons arrested in the year under review. The number of persons convicted of murder

rose from 136 in 1888 to 165, of attempts and culpable homicide from 59 to 93, of dacoities from 105 to 109, of robberies from 169 to 194, and of serious offences against property generally (Class III) from 1,781 to 2,173. The increase in the number of convictions of persons while reflecting credit on the police, as claimed by the Inspector-General, appears to establish what was suspected from the figures of the cases and from the statistics of the Administration Report on the Bombay Jails, commented on in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 3179, dated the 16th June 1990, *viz.*, that there was an increase in crime both generally and in its most serious forms during the year 1889.

14. The figures relating to recovery of stolen property are extremely unsatisfactory. In reviewing the report for the previous year it was shown by figures taken from Statement A, Part I, that the total amount of property stolen in the Presidency had increased from Rs. 8,44,574 in 1875-76, and Rs. 10,04,727 in 1884—1887, to Rs. 10,41,926 in 1888, while the proportion recovered had sunk from 47 to 44 per cent. Continuing the comparison from the same statement for 1889 it appears that in that year the value of property stolen rose to Rs. 11,40,657 or by 9 per cent., while the proportion recovered sunk to Rs. 4,30,419 or 37 per cent. Owing to the fact that detailed statements in Form A have not been prepared for the year under review, the comparison from that form cannot be carried on by Divisions; but a comparison with the figures of 1888 from Supplementary Statement No. I is possible, and gives the following results:—

Property Stolen and Recovered.

	1888			1889.		
	Amount.		Percentage recovered.	Amount.		Percentage recovered.
	Stolen.	Recovered.		Stolen.	Recovered.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division	1,25,896	94,211	75	1,38,634	94,152	60
Central Division	2,33,674	1,04,653	45	4,26,204	1,14,677	26
Southern Division	1,61,053	87,822	54	1,76,894	75,414	42
Presidency Proper	5,20,623	2,86,686	55	7,41,732	2,84,243	38
Sind	2,13,402	1,32,237	62	2,15,123	1,15,526	53
Total for Presidency ...	7,34,025	4,18,923	57	9,56,855	3,99,769	41

The falling off though visible in every part of the Presidency is startling in the Central Division, where though nearly two lákhs worth of property more than in 1888 was reported stolen, only Rs. 10,000 more were recovered. Property was stolen in 14,066 cases as compared with 12,503 cases in 1888—another indication of an increase in crime in 1889. As the Inspector-General admits, the figures for the year under review undoubtedly show not only an increase in crime against property but a decline in the success of the police in dealing with it. The extent to which these results have occurred cannot be accurately determined since the tables do not show separately the amounts stolen during the year and the amounts in pending cases stolen in previous years. As the Inspector-General suggests it would be well that this distinction should be made in future years and the form in which he proposes to make it is approved.

By districts, the principal increases occurred in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur and Belgaum, and in all of these, except Thána and Poona, the percentage of recoveries declined. The increase in Ahmednagar was, however, due to a certain extent merely to the greater care exercised by the Magistrates of that district in not classing true robberies as false; and the apparent increase in Sholápur was no doubt principally due to the understatement of the losses in the year 1888. In Khándesh he increase appears to be largely due to the inclusion in the year under review nder cases disposed of, of a lákh's worth of property shown in the previous year

under pending cases. In Kaira, Násik, Sátára and Dhárwár the amount of property stolen was reported to have decreased.

15. In view of the steady increase in professional crime indicated by the reports of the last few years, a rigorous use of all the powers given by the law for the supervision and repression of the criminal classes is of the first necessity. By Government Resolution No. 4483, dated the 24th August, 1889, directions were given for the preparation of lists for each district of the names of all males belonging to tribes addicted to the commission of non-bailable offences and of all persons convicted of serious offences against property or otherwise appearing to be dangerous characters and further instructions on this subject have recently been issued in Government Resolution No. 5889, dated the 27th October, 1890. It is presumed that the preparation of these lists has everywhere commenced and no doubt the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners when on tour will take care to satisfy themselves that due progress is being made. The annual report for the current year should give express information on this point. It cannot be too forcibly impressed on all police officers, however, that these registers are intended not merely as a record of, but as a basis of repressive action against, the criminals entered in them. It is possible that legislation for the surveillance of habitual criminals may be undertaken by the Government of India which will in some degree compensate for the want of legal authority for the practice of enforcing the village *haziri* or roll-call which the Inspector-General seems to think will render the preparation of registers a fruitless labour. In the meantime much may be done in the way of controlling bodies of criminals under Section 46 of the District Police Act of 1890, and individual criminals under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The extent to which the security provisions of the Code were resorted to in each district was formerly shown in the now discontinued district returns in Statement A, Part I. The Inspector-General of Police should in future show it in tabular form in the body of the annual report. The figures for the year under review as gleaned from the remarks on the Superintendents' reports for that year compare as follows with those for 1888 :—

	Number of Persons.			
	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII.		Required to give Security.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	39	28	28	25
Kaira	2	2	1	1
Panch Maháls	1	.....	.....	.....
Broach	2	5	2	5
Surat	9	.....	9	.....
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.	53	35	40	31
Ahmednagar	17	2	14	1
Khándesh	1	.....	.....	.....
Násik	.....	1	.....	1
Poona	.....	2	.....	2
Sátára	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur...	.....	22	.....	18
Southern Division.	18	27	14	22
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	4	2	2	.....
Dhárwár	6	50	6	33
Kánara	.....	5	.....	5
Kolába	.....	2	.....	1
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	59	8	39
Presidency Proper ...	81	121	62	92

	Number of Persons.			
	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII.		Required to give Security.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Sind.				
Karáchi	25	126	20	109
Hyderabad	64	72	43	38
Thar and Párkar	75	40	55	30
Shikárpur	143	138	121	107
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	69	80	44	38
	376	456	283	322
Whole Presidency ...	457	577	345	414

The above table while revealing an improvement over 1888 in the year under review shows that there is still immense room for the development of preventive measures in all parts of the Presidency Proper, and perhaps more especially in the Central Division where the police and the Courts appear so unable to achieve the punishment of offenders for crimes actually committed. The absence of any attempt to use the law against the dangerous gangs which infest Khándesh, and are believed to be principally responsible for the increasing crime of that district, has already been dealt with by Government in a Resolution No. 5640, dated the 14th October, last. The hopelessness of success in inducing the Courts to support the action of the police, which is reported as the reason for making no attempt to put the vagrancy laws in force in Khándesh, seems from the reports of several of the District Superintendents to be felt in other districts also. As already pointed out by the Governor in Council in the Resolution referred to above, the efficiency of the machinery provided by the law cannot be properly tested until it is put in motion; and it may be added that the fact that 76 per cent. of the cases brought before the Magistrates in the Presidency Proper and 70 per cent. in Sind ended successfully warrants a presumption that the law where carefully used will not prove inefficient. The District Superintendents of Dhárwár, Ahmedabad and Sholápur in the Presidency Proper deserve credit for their efforts in this direction in 1839, and the example set by them may be followed with advantage in other districts.

16. In paragraph 17 of the Resolution reviewing the report for 1888 special attention was invited to the necessity for a careful supervision of investigations by District Superintendents, and it was directed that particular notice should be given to this subject in the report for 1889. In the present report the number of instances in which the District Superintendents of the Panch Maháls, Surat, Khándesh and Ratnágiri personally assisted in investigating serious cases is not stated; but it appears that in the remaining 18 districts, the Superintendents investigated 114 such cases. This gives an average of 6·3 cases to each district—not a large proportion if it is taken into consideration that the number of murders, culpable homicides, dacoities and robberies reported in the same districts during the year was 1,051 or 58 per district. How many of these offences were really so serious as to call for the Superintendent's active interposition cannot be determined. No doubt many of the robberies were comparatively trifling; but against any deduction to be made on this account there may be serious cases, such as extensive thefts, rapes, grave riots, &c., which are not included in the above categories, to be partly set off. The Inspector-General considers that on the whole a fair amount of work was done by the Superintendents and that no officer really neglected his duty. Some Superintendents, however, appear to have found time for personal investigations to a much greater extent than others, and as this is an important duty, Government will be glad to find in future years less difference between the extremes. The District Superintendent of Kaira who investigated 23 cases, and the District Superintendents of Poona and Thána who investigated 15 cases each, deserve credit in this connection. The Inspector-General further considers that cases of murder, culpable homicide and dacoity do not require the personal attention of the District

Superintendent so imperatively as extensive thefts, on the ground that in the former cases the subordinate officers invariably do their best, while in the latter there is some danger of their yielding to a temptation to share the stolen property. The Inspector-General has however overlooked the very important fact that the presence of a European officer during an investigation of murder or dacoity is valuable, if not as an aid to detection, at any rate as a guarantee of good faith and a safeguard against the often unfounded suspicions of the action of the police which are so frequent a cause of miscarriages of justice in the Courts. The value of personal investigations by a Superintendent as both adding to his experience and affording instruction and example to his subordinates should also not be overlooked.

17. His Excellency regrets that it is not in his power to comment more favourably on the results of the year under review; but he is not disposed to attribute a condition of affairs, which cannot be termed satisfactory, to any lack of zeal amongst either officers or men. He observes from the reports of the Superintendents, that in many cases they were for long periods without the aid of an Assistant. The most zealous and disciplined force when fully officered will deteriorate if owing to a reduction of officers supervision is decreased. The reduction owing to financial pressure in 1886 in the establishment of Probationers has been followed, as was inevitable, by a lack of qualified Assistants thereby throwing upon Superintendents an amount of supervision sometimes beyond the powers of one man. His Excellency in Council has therefore obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the restoration of the establishment of Probationers to its former strength, and he trusts that in time this measure may be followed by useful results. His Excellency is however not satisfied that in taking care that each District Police force is fully officered and fully manned, that the distribution of strength is proportionate to the criminal population or the amount of crime in each district, and that the Magistrates and the police work harmoniously together, all that is possible would be done by the central and local authorities towards the discouragement of criminal tendencies and the encouragement of honest pursuits. To terrorize criminals by such effective police measures as reduce the chances of escape to a minimum is a form of prevention which every community finds necessary, and tries to procure; but the prevention of crime by turning the youthful offender, who may if left uncared for grow into the habitual criminal, to paths of honest labour is from every point of view—moral, social and economical—a more charitable, a milder and a not less successful form of prevention. It is a matter for serious consideration whether the marked success that has followed on the establishment in most counties in England of Industrial schools, administered formerly by the Courts of Quarter Sessions and now by the County Councils, would not justify such amendments of the law in this country as would enable Provincial Governments, if they saw fit, to encourage by substantial contributions local authorities to establish schools to which youthful offenders could be sent by order of a Magistrate without being convicted, and where it is to be hoped and expected they would receive such an industrial training as would effectually eradicate from their minds all tendency to criminal pursuits. The cutting off at its head of one source of supply to the criminal population though involving additional educational expenditure should eventually result in some reduction of the heavy effective and non-effective charges for the suppression of crime which are unavoidable if the criminal class is allowed to increase in actual or undue proportion to the normal increase of population, but are to some extent avoidable if the normal proportion of criminals to the population can be reduced.

18. The total strength of the police force of the Presidency at the close of 1889 was 18,931 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,22,155 and distributed as follows :—

General police duties	10,503
Jail guards	317
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	5,163
Town duties	2,629
Cantonment Police	290
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ...	29
	18,931

Owing to provisional reductions made in anticipation of the redistribution scheme now in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police, the strength of the force was 67 men fewer, and its cost Rs. 4,769 less, than in 1888. Of the force 44 per cent. were Mahomedans and 25 per cent. Maráthas. Only 5 per cent. were Bráhmins; but 30 per cent. of the enrolled Bráhmins were officers as contrasted with only 16 and 15 per cent. respectively of the men of each of the two first-named classes. Out of the whole force 2,644 members, or 13·9 per cent. were punished during the year—199 judicially and 2,445 departmentally—as compared with 12·1 per cent. in the previous year. On the other hand, there was some increase in the number of men rewarded by money or promotion. The percentage of men punished varied extraordinarily from 3·6 per cent. in Ratnágiri to 31·1 per cent. in the Upper Sind Frontier. With respect to education 66 per cent. of the officers 30 per cent. of the men, and 36 per cent. of the entire force were able to write an intelligible report, the last percentage comparing favourably with those of 1888 and 1887 which were 34 and 32 respectively. The proportion of educated members varied from 62 per cent. in Ahmedabad to 13 per cent. in Karáchi and 10 per cent. in Thar and Párkar. It is remarkable that the proportion of educated men should be lowest in the two districts in which the working of the Police is usually most satisfactory. The reported increase in educated men was considerable in Násik, Belgaum and Sholápur, while in the districts of Bijápur and Hyderabad the proportion, which was previously small, slightly decreased.

19. The Inspector-General has incorporated in his report many interesting observations on the relations of the A'bkári to the general police, on the uniform and arming of the force, on the classification of cases committed to the Court of Sessions and there decided to be false, and on the material of the district and village police. The questions of changing the system of lending officers from the police for service as A'bkári peons which is said not to be working well, and of the substitution of kháki for blue as summer clothing for the police, may more conveniently be made the subject of separate representations. The same observation applies to the question of the treatment of the Sessions cases, referred to by the Inspector-General. The question of the arming of the police with improved weapons is now under the consideration of the Governor in Council. That of the division of the police into distinct armed and unarmed branches and the re-organization of village police are subjects which will require the consideration of Government in connection with the re-distribution and re-organization schemes now in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police.

20. The Governor in Council is unable to agree with the view put forward by the Commissioner, N. D., in his comments on the report, that the General Administration Report now compiled by the Inspector-General should be replaced by separate reports from each District Superintendent and a report from the Inspector-General dealing with his own work alone and merely forwarding tables of statistics for the whole Presidency. There are various objections to such a course, and among them it may be observed that a single report is necessary for the Presidency as a unit of the Empire, and that the duty of studying the details of district administration is eminently one for the Commissioners themselves. Besides commenting on the Inspector-General's report a Commissioner is at liberty to make a separate communication regarding the police administration of a particular district when he considers it desirable to invite any action on the part of Government. The necessity for more frequent and personal interposition of the District Superintendents in the preparation of cases for the Courts, and of proper supervision over criminals and convicts to which the Commissioners, C. D. and S. D., draw attention, have already been dwelt upon. The question of legislating to prevent an undue resort to the Courts for purposes of private malice referred to by the Commissioner in Sind is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

21. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police should be drawn to the fact that in omitting to forward to Government a complete report containing the comments of the Commissioners he has failed to comply with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4078, dated 30th July 1888. The procedure therein laid down should be strictly followed in future.

22. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State and placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The District Magistrates,
The District Superintendents of Police, } Including Sind.
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The General Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editor and Proprietor of the *Dhárwár Vritt*,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

APPENDIX.

Annual Police Statement—

Description of Crime.	CASES.									
	POLICE CASES OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.									
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.						
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Murders											
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...											
3. Dacoities											
4. Robberies											
5. Thefts											
6. Receiving stolen property											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.											
Abetments											
Class I											
,, II											
,, III											
,, IV											
,, V											
Total ...											
Other Offences.											
Class VI											
GRAND TOTAL ...											

Supplementary No. I.

Direct cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons.													Remarks.
						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
Total Number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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Percentages.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...				
3. Dacoities				
4. Robberies				
5. Thefts...				
6. Receiving stolen property ...				
Abetments—				
Class I				
„ II				
„ III				
„ IV				
„ V				
Total for Indian Penal Code cases...				
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				
Grand Total ...				

Property stolen and recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.